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CITY ITEMS.

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And Toilet articles, of all kind; Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Hair Dyes, and everything in the Drug line for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

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Pink, Blue and Buff Chintzes,
On the corner of Fourth and Market, in the store formerly occupied by J. M. Burchfield, Esq., now occupied by C. Hanson Love & Bro., who bought Mr. Burchfield out, after having sold out at their former place of business, on the North East corner of Fourth and Market street, we can show you some good bargains, and some very desirable goods. C. Hanson Love & Bro., North East Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The Monarch of the Horse.
On Wednesday and Thursday, June 28th and 29th, the great original horse tamer, Prof. A. S. Carey, will make his first appearance in Pittsburgh since his return from Europe. He will appear at Lafayette Hall, with some trained horses of his own, and will also be glad to receive and train any vicious horses and mules, which can be left at Jackson's stable, Fourth street, at any time on or after the 26th, preceding the exhibition. Ladies are especially invited, as it was for their accommodation that the exhibition was arranged for a hall. Admission, $1 00 to parquette: 50 cents to gallery.

Union Convention in Ohio.

The ticket nominated at Columbus, on Wednesday, is given in another column. The Convention appears to have been harmonious and enthusiastic, and, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "entirely successful in nominating an excellent ticket." Major General J. D. Cox is the nominee for Governor. A sketch of his career will be interesting to our readers. He was born in the city of New York, Oct. 27, 1828. His parents were both natives of the United States, his mother being a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster. His father was for many years a master builder in the city of New York, where the boyhood of Gen. Cox was passed, until he was 19 years old, when he emigrated to Ohio, entered Oberlin College, and graduated in 1851. Two years after he began the practice of the law. He soon evinced more than ordinary ability in his profession, and was marked for his eloquence as a public speaker. At once he was pointed out as a rising man, and in 1859 he was elected by the Republican party as their Representative in the Senate of Ohio, in which position he was at the outbreak of the rebellion. He served for some time held the nominal position of Major General of the militia of the State, and went to work at once in preparing Legislative enactments which should put Ohio in preparation for the impending shock of war. So efficient and energetic were his services that on the 23d of April, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Dennison as Brigadier General of Ohio Volunteers—all the officers under that call being commissioned by the Governors of the several States.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* uses the following language on the nominee of the Convention:

"There was not, for a moment, a doubt that Major General Cox was the man to be nominated for Governor, and congratulations were general that a man so admirably qualified for the position was available. A gentleman and scholar, soldier and statesman, he was the ideal candidate; or, perhaps, we had better put it in plain prose, and say he filled the bill."

German Feeling About the American War.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, now at Bonn, Germany, writes as follows: Dr. Quadflieg, a Bonn banker, told me that in this little city of only thousand inhabitants, a million dollars' worth of United States notes are held. This shows well for German confidence in the issue of the war. Still I do not find that intelligent understanding of the great principles at stake, which forms the only true justification and our pride while the war went on.

On the contrary, the feeling seems to have been that the North was rich and strong, that it must gain in the end, and that the best policy was to venture money on. The great aristocracy of learning which exists in Germany, is opposed to republican institutions, and has neither confidence in them nor sympathy with them. Nor did the aristocracy of the Universities immediately about Berlin, in the Prussian line, show very adverse to the best welfare of the Prussian people, which does not need any more thorough indoctrination than it has, in the principle of submission to centralized government, whose strong arm is everywhere felt.

But happily Germany once went through the same effort to preserve herself from destruction that we have gone through, and she cannot wholly forget her history. When she delivered herself from Napoleon, there was developed in her sons the same noble spirit which this war has enabled forth in our own. It would be worthy of them to compare the motives and hopes which actuated Davis with those which impelled Napoleon, and that spirit which filled Prussia in 1866 with that which filled America in 1860. But it is too long a theme to be touched here. I trust that the fate of Napoleon may be that of Davis.

Were he to come to Europe he would be feted and lionized within an inch of his life; were he to be living, the spectacle would be revolting—it would seem to be the punishment which a man deserves equal to him in villainy, but not in the inimitable manner which his very villainy ennobles him to assume. But let him be placed on the Tortugas, or let the fate of the man in Mr. Hale's fine story in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the "Man without a Country" be his; imprisonment where no word about the fortunes of the country which he imposed to ruin prints shall ever reach his eye or ear. This would be terrible, but it would be sublime.

Late News Items.

The trial of Jeff. Davis before the U. S. Circuit Court at Baltimore will positively take place in Baltimore, it is now reiterated, on the return of Chief Justice Chase.

Mrs. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, had a son a few days ago. Also, Mrs. Governor Fenton, of New York. The babies are well, &c.

The rebel General Carroll, who figures in the evidence brought out in the assassination conspirator's trial as one of the rebel agents in Canada, was one of the earliest applicants for special pardon under the President's Amnesty Proclamation. His case was referred to Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, of which State Carroll claims to be a citizen, who responded in characteristic language, somewhat to the following effect: "The man would not be permitted by the people of this State to live here five minutes. He is too mean to say anything good about, and I don't care to say anything bad about him; therefore I'll say nothing."

A character of some note died in Castine, Maine, recently, in the person of John Jackson, a native of Africa, supposed to be a hundred years old. He was the son of a chief, and the insignia of his lineage was indelibly tattooed upon his body. He was kidnapped when a boy, served in slavery many years in Brazil, and at last, half a century ago, escaped to the United States. He has lived many years in Castine, and was considered an estimable citizen.

The day sessions of the Chicago Fair have ceased. Up to Wednesday evening, the receipts had been $70,000. The exciting contest at the Fair, in this city, between the friends of Sheridan and Sherman, for the magnificent gold-mounted pistol donated by the Brooklyn Arms Company, for "the best General," finally closed last night, the vote standing Sheridan 879, Sherman 46, with two or three hundred scattering. Sheridan kept ahead the first two weeks, Sherman's friends got the start last week, but yesterday the Sheridan men rallied in force, and took the prize by an overwhelming majority.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1865. NO. 241.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Funeral of Mrs. W. H. Seward.

Dismounted Cavalry Discharged

The Question of Negro Suffrage.

Letter of the Late President Lincoln

The Redemption of Rebel Bonds

Impudence of South Carolinians.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Mrs. Secretary Seward's Remains

Left at eight o'clock this morning in a special train for Auburn. They were accompanied by Secretary Seward, Brig. Gen. W. N. Seward, Miss Fanny Seward, Gens. Hancock and Ricketts, Dr. Norris, of the army, and several gentlemen connected with the State Department, among them Mr. Gutman, the interpreter.

Mr. Fred. Seward was exceedingly anxious to accompany the remains of his mother to their last resting place, but his physician would not consent to his going. Mr. Clarence Seward was also prevented from participating in the mournful journey, by reason of his onerous duties at the State Department. The Secretary and those of his family who accompanied him, will be absent ten days.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate

Discharge of all Dismounted Cavalry

In all the departments except the Eastern and Northern

An arrangement will probably be made by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad whereby close communication may be had between the

Northern Cities and Southwest.

Negotiations are going on for working the Orange road, not only upon its southwestern extension towards Tennessee, but also to Richmond. The *Intelligencer* calls this arrangement a plan to connect Washington.

The President has appointed Judge Edmunds of the Land office acting

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

During Mr. Dale's absence in the West. Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., is acting Commissioner of the Land office. Many believe Dale will not return to his office again.

General Sheridan

Is relieved from the command of the Middle Division, and assigned to the command west of the Mississippi River and South of the Arkansas River. He is ordered to report to General Grant for instructions.

The most important expression of President Lincoln's views on the

Question of Negro Suffrage

Has just been given to the public in a letter which he wrote to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

Hon. Michael Hahn:—My Dear Sir:—I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first free State Governor of Louisiana. Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored people may not be let in; as for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this only a suggestion—not to the public, but to you alone.

Truly yours, A. LINCOLN.

The South Carolina Delegation

Very modestly ask that the Government shall redeem the Confederate bonds proper, which amount, according to their calculation, to about two hundred million of dollars. The delegation represent over one million of the worthless trash, which is probably the secret of their anxiety on the subject.

The following important

Decisions Concerning Articles Taxable

In States lately in rebellion, will be issued by the Commissioner on Internal Revenue to-morrow. The taxes to which such manufactured articles, transported or about to be transported beyond the limits of the States lately in rebellion, will be held to be subject, will depend upon the particular circumstances. In all cases in which articles manufactured or produced prior to the first day of September, 1862, they will not be liable to be taxed, and no duty will be assessed or collected on fermented liquors, or on coal, illuminating oil, distilled spirits, cotton or woolen fabrics which were brewed, manufactured or distilled prior to the said first day of September, 1862, whether the same were removed for consumption or sale or not, whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the assessor of the district that the same were actually manufactured prior to that date. Articles manufactured or produced and sold, or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents, and the manufacturer or producers, between the 31st day of August, 1862, and the 3d day of March, 1863, will be subject to the tax imposed by the act of July 1st, 1862 on all such articles, and the tax to be levied on all articles, so transported or intended to be transported as aforesaid, will be that which was imposed by the law as it existed when they first become liable to tax, and the assessment will be made at the rates which are obtained at that time. When any article is claimed to be exempt or subject to a less rate of tax than is imposed by the law as it now exists, proof satisfactory to the Assessor of the district must be given of the rate of tax to which it is subject; otherwise it will be properly assessed under the law now in force. When goods have been removed from the district in which they were manufactured, whether under bond or otherwise, before the rate of tax to which they are liable has been determined, the Assessor of the district in which the tax is to be paid will determine the amount and certificates of the same to the Collector.

Hon. Martin F. Conway, formerly of Kansas, arrived here to-day from Richmond, bringing

Applications for Pardon

From Brig. Gen. Echols, of the rebel army, Brig. Gen. St. John, Conn's Gen. of the rebel Government, and also brought similar applications from about twenty-five wealthy merchants of Richmond, who claim to have had no connection with the rebel government or army except as members of their ambulance corps, and in that capacity to have rendered aid to the sick and wounded of both armies.

Many of these men are owners of property in the Burnt District, and while the twenty thousand dollar clause of the Amnesty Proclamation is hanging over their heads, they can neither rebuild or embark in business of any kind. They cannot sell property, for they can give no valid titles, and business of all kinds languishes in consequence.

FIRE IN BOSTON--BILLIARD MATCH

By Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 22.

The drying room connected with the laundry of the Revere House, took fire last night, but was confined to the room in which it originated. The coolness and system operations of the clerk, Mr. Ramsay, prevented any general alarm of the guests. The loss was a few hundred dollars.

The billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts, between W. F. Tobin, and R. E. Wilmirth of Boston, was played at Barnstead Hall last evening. The match resulted in the transfer of the champion cue, from Tobin to Wilmirth, who won, having 1,501 points, to Tobin's, 1,458.

TROTTING MATCH AT NEW YORK.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 22.

At the trotting match yesterday, at Fashion Course, Long Island, best in five, for $2,000, between Commodore Vanderbilt, and Black Diamond, Commodore Vanderbilt won the first, third and fourth heats. Best time, 2:35.

Work Stopped at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 22.

Work has ceased at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on all of the principal vessels in course of construction there, viz.: Franklin, Passaconaway, Illinois and Contoocook. Two of these are not yet launched.

From New Orleans.

Gen. Beauregard Reported Arrested.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN'S EMPIRE WANING.

SOUTHERN REBELS IN MEXICO

Feeling of the Citizens of Louisiana.

By Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.

It is reported that Gen. Beauregard was arrested and taken to Washington.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held last Saturday night, welcoming home and endorsing Gov. Child's action regarding his removal of State and city officials. All branches of trade are active since the restrictions on products have been removed. A great destitution prevails in the interior of the Southern States where there are no communications by water or rail.

The latest information from Mexico says the empire is waning fast. Emperor Maximilian is a mere cipher in the hands of Marshal Bazaine. The Empress displays more firmness and decision of character than her husband, and exerts great control over him; she is really Empress of Mexico. The foreign and Mexican troops are bordering on disorganization. The French are only reliable, and look to Bazini for orders. The Mexicans will rebel at the first opportunity.

Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, passed through Mobile on the 9th, on his way to Washington. Rebel General Albert Pike has arrived here, Judge Kellogg, appointed collector of this port has arrived.

General Heron, commanding at Shreveport has issued important orders to return freedmen to their former masters, until the growing crops are gathered, which will prevent destitution and suffering with both classes. Definite contracts for pay and support is required for the balance of the season. No private steamer is up for Texas. Transports are crowded with returning prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.

Advices from North Mexico furnish the following facts: Camargo, after a brief resistance, was taken by General Lapry.

The notorious Captain Bedell, formerly of the Confederate service, will be tried as a spy.

The prominent, influential rebels, as they call themselves, and denominated by the Mexicans, American Mexican residents, who have sought that country for protection from Yankee rule, declare they will give physical support to the Empire that they are determined to live under the flag from which they fled. The object of making their homes in Mexico is peace. They slander the flag, flee to Mexico what they were to the Confederacy.

The whole tenor of the news places the American Mexican in the position of the wandering Jew, without home or resting place.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.

The different Parish organizations of Louisiana express about the following sentiments: The state has closed the rebellion is finally settled, and there must be no attempt or renewal of opposition to the United States; that all must accept the situation, and in faithful loyalty to the Government; reprobate guerrilla warfare and acts against individuals holding political opinions different from themselves, and declare that good feeling should be immediately restored; that they must stand by and support the constitution and laws of the United States and Louisiana, and in favor of punishing infractions thereof.

Gold 140. Middling cotton, 39c. The stock on hand is large, but the amount offering is small.

RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND

Difficulty getween Soldiers and Citizens

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 22.

In the matter of the riot on Staten Island last evening, it appears that the citizen were giving an entertainment for the 165th regiment, just returned from the war. Some of the members of a detachment of the 66th, guarding the cotton on the quarantine grounds, came to the scene of entertainment, and were in a friendly spirit asked to take refreshments. Finally a boat arrived having on board Lt. Col. Nelson, in command of the detachment of the 66th, and the ranking officer of the state of affairs. He immediately leaped on shore and hastened to the gate, commanding them to clear and return to their quarters. His command was scarcely formed when he was shot by one of his own men, the ball passing through his forehead. He will probably die. He is a son of Judge Nelson, of Williams bridge, Westchester county, and about twenty-eight years of age. Capt. Wilson, of the Naugatuck, was not ignorant of the affair, and he ordered a squad of sailors with rifles down to the scene of action and arrested several of the citizens, also finding quite a number of others. The disturbance was then quelled among the wounded men, Porter Kinkle was found in the field. During a discussion sprung up relative to the merits of the two regiments, in which the citizens participated, and resulted in the latter attacking the fight. Getting the worst of the fight, they ran to their quarters, got their muskets, loaded them, fixed bayonets and returned, using offensive language. They were set upon, their muskets taken away from them and were driven inside the gate of the Quarantine grounds. This engaged nearly the entire detachment. By this time a large crowd had gathered about the gate, and stones were thrown at the armed soldiers by them.

They responded by firing deliberately, and with much regularity, volley after volley into the crowd. Shooting on the part of the soldiers, an hour, with muskets on one side and stones on the other. Mortimer Burven, of the 165th Regiment, Staten Island, left leg, requiring amputation necessary. Some twenty or thirty altogether were wounded.

FROM FAYETTE SPRINGS.

A Visit to Scenes of Historical Interest—Fort Necessity, Braddock's Grave, &c. Number of Visitors Increasing at the Springs.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAYETTE SPRINGS, June 12, 1865.

Having just returned from a very pleasant trout-fishing excursion amid the romantic scenery and cool streams of the mountain, and having enjoyed a late but excellent dinner, I feel tempted to give you a brief sketch of a visit we made to Fort Necessity and other localities in this vicinity. First we visited "Fort Necessity," Washington's first battle-field, two or three miles distant on the National road. The entrenchments here are still distinctly visible, though constructed on the 4th of July, 1754, one hundred and twelve years ago. The tract of land, called "Washington's Meadows," General Washington purchased and owned till the day of his death.

Returning, we passed General Braddock's grave, about a mile east of the springs, where he died of wounds received at "Braddock's field," in the vicinity of your city, in 1754. Here also, was pointed out the ruins of the house occupied by an old mountain hunter, Thomas Fossett, who always declared he shot General Braddock during the battle, for striking his brother with his sword for fighting, Indian fashion, behind a tree; and also, to save the army by giving Washington the command. This old soldier, six feet four inches high, died here at the age, it is said, of over a hundred years.

We next visited "Dunbar's camp," passing on the way, the grave of "Dumonville," a French officer who fell in a conflict with Washington in 1753, the year before Braddock's defeat, and was buried where he fell. We found "Dunbar's camp" on the apex of the mountain, from which, a most enchanting and extensive view is had of the beautiful valley below, now variegated with orchards, forests, green and yellow fields, just ripening for the harvest, extending in endless and delightful prospective. I will take another day to visit "Pine Knob," said to afford a view of surpassing beauty. "Delany's Cave," extending for miles under the mountains—the immense water falls on the Youghiogheny River, and on Meadow, and Cucumber Runs, &c., of which I may give you some account hereafter, as well as of some oil wells going down in this vicinity with encouraging prospects.

A number of visitors are already here from Columbus, Ohio, &c., and rooms are engaged by families from Washington, Cincinnati, and other Eastern and Western cities, giving promise of a pleasant season, with good fare and moderate charges. Yours, A VISITOR.

Crop Items.

The prospects of an abundant yield of grain and fruit were never better in the central counties of Illinois than at the present time. In Sangamon and the adjoining counties, wheat, corn and potatoes have never looked better. In Madison county there are fields of wheat already of sufficient maturity for cutting. The late rains have enlivened the whole country. Unusually large crops of corn have been planted in this section, and though somewhat backward in growth, it is of good quality and promises an abundant yield.

The late and frequent rains since the late corn-planting, give the farmers in Southern Ohio hopes of an average yield of this crop, while the wheat, which is being harvested, will be unusually large.

A week ago the wine growers reported the almost total destruction of the grape by the rot, but it is now generally conceded that the promise was never better for a fine yield.

SKETCH OF EDMUND RUFFIN.

An Original Fire-Eater and Secessionist—What he Did for Virginia—An Editor and Author.

"The Father of Eastern Virginia," Edmund Ruffin, Sr., whose suicide we announced in the COMMERCIAL yesterday morning, was the disinherited child of the Earl of Ruthven, in Wales. When he came to this country in the latter part of the last century, he settled in Virginia, and by thrift amassed great wealth in agricultural pursuits. Before the rebellion broke out he owned immense tracts of land, and his children were all well provided for. He was a Jackson Democrat in politics, and was a firm advocate of hard money. He was probably the original secessionist. In conjunction with John C. Calhoun he hatched a plan for the dissolution of the Union many years ago.

He desired to establish an agricultural empire in the South, with hard money for currency, and sea-carriage to be done in foreign bottoms only. Failing in these plans, in consequence of the death of Calhoun, he became a fire-eater, and took up the cudgel for such men as Wise, Pryor, Davis, Brooks, *et al.* He persistently refused public office at all times, and was ever known as an honorable and honest man—one who had espoused a bad cause with all the fire and power of his soul. He was very sanguine of the success of the South, and his zeal overpowering his better judgment, induced him to enlist as a private in the rebel army; and at Charleston, more than four years ago, to lead the great conspiracy and fire the "first gun of the rebellion."

Since that time, this grey-headed traitor has bent his best efforts to aid Davis in establishing his gigantic treason, but he has refused official position always. At one time Jefferson Davis offered him a post in his Cabinet, then a major generalship, then a foreign mission, but a prompt refusal met every proffer. It is not astonishing that a man so situated and suddenly crushed by hopes irretrievably blasted, should commit suicide, and we have no cause to doubt the truth of the report.

As an editor Edmund Ruffin excelled. For fifteen years he published the Farmers' Register monthly in America—the *Farmer's Register*—he published it at a heavy pecuniary loss, too. This work will be remembered in England, France, and Germany, as well as in this country. Mr. Ruffin also took an interest in the preservation of the early annals of "Ancient Virginia." To this end he published Colonel Byrd's famous history of the "Dividing Line between Virginia and North Carolina," and his "Journeys to the Land of Eden," and other works. As an author he was best known by his able and exhaustive "Treatise on Calcareous Manures," published in 1850. He also wrote one of the "Early History of Virginia," in conjunction with Mr. Campbell, of Richmond, and many pamphlets. Mr. Ruffin was a man of large means, a large county entitled him to the name of "Father of Eastern Virginia." This land was the richest limed guano, and was also the immense guano fields in every hollow. The land in Virginia had been worn out with tobacco, and nothing but lime and the most potent manures would render them arable or profit. This was the Irishman which turned the ground to gold. Judge Thomas Ruffin, formerly member of Congress from North Carolina, was a brother of Edmund. This Ruffin was a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861, and died in battle, near Chesterfield, Va., in the fall of 1861.

Edmund Ruffin had a number of children. Edmund Ruffin, Jr., was the recipient of Gen. Scott's sword and epaulettes. Julius Cæsar Ruffin was a farmer in Prince George county, and Charles Travis Ruffin, the third son, graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, and was reported to have been killed at Gettysburg. Edmund had a daughter married Dr. Beckwith of Petersburg, and another married Mr. Sayre of Norfolk, Virginia.

The old man probably killed himself at his once magnificent mansion, Marlbourne, in Hennico county, Virginia, about twenty miles east from Richmond. The plantation, as it was called, was near Maltox station.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Its Present Condition—Desitution of the People—A Fine Chance for Northern Capital and Northern Industry.

An intelligent business man just returned from a trip through the entire Valley of the Shenandoah furnishes some interesting information relative to that region. He says that on the Winchester to Harrisonburg fences are scarcely to be seen; but few houses have been destroyed, but near Harrisonburg many barns and mills have been burned. From Winchester to Strasburg scarcely any crops have been planted, and scarcely a chicken, horse, cow, or pig is to be seen. Toward Harrisonburg considerable wheat is out and corn has been planted. Beyond Harrisonburg, toward Staunton, west of the turnpike, were crops looking fine. The destitution which, by order of Gen. Sheridan, was but waste for the alleged murder of a Union officer, Lieut. Mayo, has been greatly overrated. Not a man has been killed in an open fight, he having first wounded his adversary in the arm. Nothing of the kind has occurred individually and collectively, such interviews as they asked; and they can at least comfort themselves with the assurance that the citizens of the Valley have not failed in his duty on this question, it is no fault of theirs. That they were a trifle arrogant and unfortunate in their industrious people, never owned a slave, and only seven in the county, as per Mr. Ashley's report—"I told him we intended to crush every man and every party who opposed us in the late unpleasantness." Report says that the President responded, "Good day, gentlemen." The tenor of the speech in which he made this reply to the Virginians seems to indicate that Mr. Ashley is not wholly satisfied with the position of affairs.

Mr. Ruffner is also known to be in favor of extending the right of suffrage to the Southern negroes. He is by nature and inclination intended to act alone rather than with his fellow-men, and so he says. I am sure he had no connection with this movement, and am also sure he took early occasion to give the President his opinion upon the great questions involved in the reconstruction of the South; and that he left the Presidential rooms firm in the belief that there was no essential difference of opinion on the main point between the President and himself. I am quite confident, also, that Mr. Ruffner has since that time addressed by letter and in person to many gentlemen; and that he grew up, thereupon, in some sections to the general conclusion that the negroes would be allowed to vote in the reorganization of all the Southern States. The North Carolina proclamation of course showed one of the points on which he had been left in doubt with Mr. Sumner; or that Mr. Sumner had failed to comprehend his position. But, said many persons here, "Ruffner is no fool." He is an active State, and has been stronger for the Union than any other Confederate State, and may be thought to ought to be better posted in this than the others; let's wait and see." The waiting brought the Mississippi proclamation; and now everybody appears to be satisfied with that the President is opposed to negro suffrage in the South, however he may feel in respect to the abstract question.

The mistake so often made in respect to Mr. Lincoln is now made daily in respect to Mr. Johnson. He always is not wrong then supposing he is wrong. In the phrase of Lincoln a later days, yet the idea was in his mind and in his conversation from the beginning of the Presidency. "Knowing the people as I do, I don't believe in some way overthrow slavery." Seeing he did not touch slavery, men said, "he is weak or cowardly or deceitful." Now, he does not recognize that a man's conviction of what he could or might do could be at variance with his private judgment as to what it would be best or desirable to have done. Mr. Johnson may think the Southern negro ought, as a matter of simple justice, to have the right of suffrage; he may even believe that the public policy would be furthered by giving him such right; and yet he may be perfectly honest in his belief in the law and its limitations—entirely sincere in believing that the Presidential office gives him no authority to confer such right.

I have taken much pains to learn what the President's views upon the questions involved are. I am entirely satisfied that he would not let all negroes who have been in the army, and the more intelligent ones of those who have not, the privilege of voting if he had the legal authority under the Constitution to do so. "What does the President say about negro suffrage?" I asked of the chairman of one of the numerous delegations of Southern men here. "Well, he don't say much; he asks us if it seems fair to make the negro fight and then refuse to let him vote, and he tells us that privately many of you Northerners seem to be in favor of letting him vote, and he says though he hasn't let him vote in North Carolina, he may do so somewhere else." In respect to the idea in these last words, I may say that I know the President remarked to a high officer, about the time the North Carolina proclamation was issued, "We'll try this plan first, and if it don't work, why, then, we'll try something else." Mr Ashley himself is authority that the President "declares all men should vote, without distinction of color." Mr. Sumner was no doubtedly told that between himself and the President there is no difference of opinion on the question that justice and expediency alike would sanction the extension of the suffrage to negroes. Judge Yerger, of Mississippi, was told that no good reason, aside from the prejudices of the people, could be given for excluding them from the right of suffrage; and it was said to an Alabama gentleman that he would do well to use his influence in preparing the minds of his people for quiet acquiescence in general suffrage.

The President, however, is at present clearly of opinion that he has no power to say that the negroes shall vote. The States have never been out of the Union, though their "proper practical relations" to the Union have been, for the time being, superceded. He can do many acts, he holds, than set them back where they were before they passed ordinances of secession. Yet, inasmuch as the people of the State have been in rebellion, he can, as the executive head of the government, say that, as punishment for crime, they shall not

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

Amending the Constitution the Way to Solve the Suffrage Question.

The discussion that has already taken place on the question of Suffrage has awakened many intelligent persons to the necessity of a rule that shall be everywhere the same, which rule shall be a certain degree of intelligence, to be possessed by every voter. In no two States are the qualifications for voting the same. This results necessarily from the fact that it was left to the States to determine, each for itself, the limitations and restrictions. In two or three of the New England States, the ability to read is made a pre-requisite. In New York, and some other States, negroes may vote on a property qualification. In this State they are absolutely disfranchised on their color, without regard to intelligence or property. It is proposed, in dealing with the South, to reverse this rule, and give to the negroes the right to vote on their color, without regard to intelligence or property. The utter want of system, the glaring, stultifying inconsistency, developed by the agitation the question has received during the brief time it has been a popular topic, have done much to bring the public mind to embrace the idea that the time is favorable for responding to the necessity of reforming altogether, and making uniform in all the States, the qualifications for suffrage.

Taking a close view of the subject, as it is brought out by the present division of sentiment, the New York *Times* proposes an amendment of the Federal Constitution as the only practicable remedy. We quote:

"Is not the real security against the future sectional agitation of the negro franchise question to be found in an amendment to the Federal Constitution, guaranteeing the franchise to all men of the age of twenty-one years, native or naturalized, who are able to read? Such an amendment would remove all the present constitutional objections to an interference by the National Government in the matter of suffrage: would make an end of the invidious distinction of color, which is now deemed so unjust by the best part of the North, and would yet protect the South against the dangers of immense herds of perfectly ignorant voters. Moreover, it would be in complete harmony with the republican theory of government, would remove the greatest anomaly in the constitution, and would make an end of most grievous evils in respect to the elective franchise, suffered heretofore by both North and South.

"The great security of free institutions is the intelligence of the people. That is a republican axiom universally admitted. Yet the Federal Constitution, established expressly, as its preamble states, to insure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty, contains not a syllable guaranteeing, furthering, or in the slightest degree encouraging popular instruction. This vital matter is left absolutely to the separate States. The result has been that the Northern States have established systems of popular education which have made all our native population capable of self-guidance in all public duties; and that the Southern states have established no system of instruction whatever, whereby the masses of their people have been left in ignorance, and made the passive tools of traitors. Had the Southern people possessed the educational advantages of the Northern, this rebellion would have been impossible. We say, then, that the Constitution ought to contain within itself a security for that intelligence, without which it is exposed to danger."

As affecting the negroes of the South, the leading qualification, so far from discriminating against them, would, we think, place them at least on an equality with the generality of the whites. Our observation has taught us that the negro is not slow to learn to read. There is a mystery and a charm about it that answers every purpose in inducing him to put forth the necessary effort, even if he has no higher motive. Such a standard would be an incentive to learning, consequently to mental improvement throughout the country; to a considerable extent it would operate as a purifyer of the ballot-box, and thus remove, perhaps, one ground on which reflecting men build grave apprehensions as to the perpetuity of our political system. It would, moreover, utterly destroy the possibility of white and black parties, the arraying of one race against the other, toward which, in the South, there is at present a decided tendency. In such a warfare the less numerous—the blacks—would go down, and in this way they may be made the victims of untold oppression.

This idea is fit to go hand-in-hand with the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution. Great things come forth slowly. It is by discussion and under peculiar circumstances that we are made to discern them. Having planted the tree of universal Freedom, let us erect the standard of Intelligence for the exercise of suffrage throughout the land.

English Liberality.

The letter of Earl RUSSELL, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty, says: "Intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederacy has been captured by the military authorities of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, and the Confederate forces have for the most part surrendered or disbanded," "In this posture of affairs," avers the noble Earl, "Her Majesty's Government is of the opinion that neutral nations *can but* consider the civil war in North America as at an end." In consequence of the discovery that the "civil war in America is at an end," Her Majesty's government has proceeded to withdraw the concession of belligerent rights, made at an early day to the "late Confederate States," with a limitation in their favor that they shall have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against the pursuit of them within twenty-four hours after leaving port. We are not quite certain, but suppose it must be, at this point where the liberality of the British Government comes in towards the United States, in recognizing the fall of the rebel government. The English papers are filled with congratulations over the event, and appear very desirous to make somebody believe that it is attributable to the friendly feeling towards this country. Of course we don't call in question the disinterestedness of the motives that prompted their action. No doubt their fine sense of honor will be greatly hurt, on reading the note of our Secretary of State to Secretary WELLES. From this they will learn that the action of "Her Majesty's Government," is not regarded in the light of a favor, in this country but that the continuance of the twenty-four hour order is looked upon as an affront to this country, and, as a consequence the courtesies usual on such occasions are not to be paid by our vessels to the vessels of the British Navy.

The course of the British Government in reviving the twenty-four hour rule is regarded by our Government as especially unfriendly, because, when we gave notice to foreign powers, that we should in future treat their vessels in our waters, as they treat ours in theirs, the English, as well as the other European Powers, at once withdrew the well-known twenty-four hour rule, by means of which the rebel cruisers had eluded our vigilance. Now it is renewed by England, with the manifest purpose of protecting the cruisers of the late Confederate States from the destruction that otherwise would surely overtake them. This seems like the last opportunity that England will have to show her sympathy with the Rebels, and she has made the most of it. It was evidently the intention of Her Majesty's Government to induce NAPOLEON to pursue the same policy toward us that she did, but this little friendly plot was checked in a very handsome style by our Secretary of State. The day before the action of England was published in this country, Mr. SEWARD published a note that France had withdrawn her belligerent recognition of the Rebels unqualifiedly. As the matter now stands, our relations with France, upon the score of belligerent rights, are of a perfectly friendly character, while, by the order of our Government, no official salute will be given to the British flag in our waters or anywhere. If the British Government are offended at it, the burden of putting our relations on an amicable footing rests with them.

The Kentucky Contest.

At no time have political movements and prospects in Kentucky been fraught with more interest than now. In the several Congressional Districts the candidates are getting on the stump, but the most important is the question of ratifying the Anti-Slavery Amendment. The Louisville *Journal*, which advocated the election of General MCCLELLAN, is battling earnestly for the Amendment, and many influential citizens, who were Democrats a few months ago, are giving their influence for the constitutional destruction of slavery.

In the Louisville District, Major General ROUSSEAU, is the Union candidate for Congress, and has entered upon an active campaign before the people. The district gave MCCLELLAN a large majority, but the contest now is of a different character, all other questions being swallowed up in that of the adoption or rejection of the Constitutional Amendment by Kentucky. The city of Louisville was saved from capture in 1861 by the forethought and courage of ROUSSEAU.

In the Second District, Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, a member of the last Congress, is a candidate for re-election. He also supported MCCLELLAN for the Presidency, but cutting loose from party affiliations, is making the present canvass in favor of the Amendment, and is doing excellent service.

General SPEED S. FRY, the hero of Mill Spring, is the Union candidate in the Lexington District, and General GREEN CLAY SMITH in the Covington District.

If, with such candidates and earnestness, Kentucky does not make an anti-slavery record, we shall be disappointed.

William H. Seward.

A fresh sorrow has overclouded the home and entered the heart of Mr. SEWARD. His wife has been taken from him by death. With equal pace the great destroyer approaches the mansions of the great and the humble dwellings of the poor. Those who have journeyed together from the spring-time of life, are parted in the autumnal season of the "sere and yellow leaf." The dark angels often fly in troops. This sorrow is grouped with those which recently befel the person and the family of Mr. SEWARD, and which startled the country and the world with horror.

We are apt to view men, who have long been associated, in our minds, with eminent positions and public affairs, abstractly from their domestic relations and private interests. Viewing them in their official acts, seeing their names connected only with the great movements of the times and the important interests of the country, we insensibly fail to recognize their participation in the common experiences of humanity—the social joys and sorrows, the tender home feeling, the emotions of fraternal love, the endearments of conjugal affection. Yet, those noble men who, not from ambition but from patriotism, have filled the posts of honor and served their country in the highest offices of the State, may have hearts full of the generous emotions of friendship, glowing with love, and open to all the gentle sentiments and influences of virtuous life.

Mr. SEWARD has been in public life since he was a young man. He has occupied the most important offices of trust, both in his native State and in the General Government. He has passed through times and scenes of the greatest excitement and peril. He has kept his steady hand on the foreign interests of the Government, at a time and through an era when all its domestic interests and its entire destiny were subjected to the terrible arbitrament of contending armies within its own bosom. The murderous plot that aimed to take his life, when it took that of President LINCOLN, was a testimony to the eminent fidelity and splendid effectiveness of his official services. And it is not an inconsiderable tribute to Mr. SEWARD, say, it is a crowning honor, that in all his public life, in the gubernatorial chair, in the Senate Hall, at the Secretary's desk, his personal excellence has never been assailed by an unfriendly impeachment or allegation.

In the terrific excitement attendant on the President's assassination, it was but natural that the lesser calamity, that threatened but did not destroy the life of the Secretary, should engross the attention and share of the public attention. Severe as the grief was which the country felt for him, wounded and mutilated by the murderer's knife, there was always an accompanying hope to mitigate it. And as faras his official services are concerned, that hope has been realized by his return to the important duties of his office. And now, in his domestic afflictions, connected with his son wounded by the same assassin's hand, and with his sad conjugal bereavement, he has the sympathy of the country, as he has had its honor and admiration.

Capital and Labor.

These are, in fact, fast friends of each other. They are, like all good friends, mutually helps and dependents of each other. Neither is able to do any great thing without the other's aid. Capital, hoarded in money, is dead until labor shall turn it to useful and lucrative purposes; and labor, that is, muscle and skill, have no chance of profitable returns, without the investment, in some way, of capital. Soil implements require money for their purchase.

Yet, it is strange, between these real friends, there is an almost continued jealousy, breaking out occasionally into open quarrel. They have stood as antagonists, always ready to fight, and coming to agreement only on compromise. Capital has small chance but hard, selfish, unreasonable; and labor has responded with epithets of lordly, pinching and oppressive. The skirmish line is *wages*. *Strikes* are the pitched battles, in which both parties suffer loss and damage as much as they can bear, and then come to a truce.

The general public is interested in these quarrels, for it is the good-natured public are not participants in the contest they have to pay the charges, whichever party gains the day. If wages go up, they have to pay, the exorbitant going to labor; if wages go down, they have to pay, leaving only the wider margin of profit to capital—other people's capital.

The good-natured public is enjoying this privilege of paying, just now, as the result of strife between capital and labor. The dry-goods and butchers have a shindy and we pay twenty-five per cent. above the fair price of meat. The coal dealers and coal diggers squabble often enough to keep coal at an enormous price. The milk men, having both the capital and labor within themselves, manage things in their own way, easily contented with eight or ten cents a quart for milk.

Suppose the good-natured public should strike too.

Ruffin, the Rebel Suicide.

EDMUND RUFFIN, the Virginia rebel suicide, was a recognized type of Southern chivalry, as it understands itself. He was among the earliest disunionists, and went to Charleston, accompanied by PRYOR, with the view of doing something to precipitate hostilities, by which alone Virginia could be moved to secede. He begged and obtained the privilege of firing the first gun against Sumter and the American flag. The same hand pulled the trigger that blew out his worthless brains! No doubt disunion became a sealed sentiment. He was an enthusiast in everything. He died a heart-broken traitor, and cheated the gallows out of an honest claim.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—The sentiments expressedby President JOHNSON, in his response to the address of the Congregational churches in Boston, are worthy of being reproduced in an enduring form. Said he: "In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me, I feel the need of the co-operation and sympathy of the people, and of the assistance of the Great Ruler of the Universe. These duties I shall endeavor to discharge faithfully, and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us all labor to that end, and that mission upon which this people have been sent among the nations of the earth will be accomplished."

MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN FOR GEN. COX.—Senator JOHN SHERMAN and Representative R. C. SCHENCK, were serenaded at Columbus, O., on Monday last evening. During the speech of Senator SHERMAN, he stated that Maj. Gen. SHERMAN, on hearing of the declination of Governor BROUGH, remarked "that as General COX was a good soldier and a cultivated gentleman, he hoped the Convention would unanimously nominate him." The Senator further declared that Gen. COX now the Union nominee for Governor) would have no more decided supporter in Ohio than Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

POLITICAL.—At a meeting of the Conferees of the National Union party of the Senatorial representatives from the districts composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Lycoming, John B. Linn of Union county, was appointed Senatorial delegate, and J. B. Montgomery, of Lycoming county; Charles H. Shrives, of Union county, as Wagonseller, of Snyder county, as ative delegates to the next State Convention.

WAS NOT A CANDIDATE.—Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY withdrew from the gubernatorial canvass in Ohio on Monday, in favor of Gen. COX, who was unanimously nominated on Wednesday.

Sound Advice to those who Need it.

The Boston *Advertiser* administers some sound advice to a class who need it. Speaking of the policy of the administration on reconstruction, it says frankly it does not square with its own ideas, for it believes less haste would be better; but it does not therefore feel to distrust President JOHNSON, or to agitate against him. On the contrary, the *Advertiser* believes he is doing just what he believes is best, and is thoroughly devoted to the good of the freedmen and the whole country. The *Advertiser* concludes by saying:

To those therefore, who wish to see sound and liberal ideas prevail in the general course of this administration, who believe that in more points than one, we have now to establish the strength of the Union and the permanence of its prosperity and authority, our counsel is to take good heed to their steps and to beware how the they take it for granted that the administration is diverging from the path where they can support it. Let them be cautious how they follow the lead of professional agitators, and how they spread needless and unfounded apprehension as to the course adopted by men who have upon them the whole responsibility of decision. We may regret what seems to us premature action; but let us see to it that on our own part premature judgment is avoided as well.

WONDERFUL POWER OF STEAM.—The Chicago *Tribune* relates the following: Another instance of the wonderful power of steam, as developed in the blowing up of the tug M. Fanny Spafford, on Monday last, was that of a six-inch spike, weighing four ounces, being thrown up into the air a distance of from 200 to 300 feet, and then carried in a semi-circular direction a distance of 3,000 feet, and falling directly through the skylight of the four story brick building No. 200 Lake street, passing to the ground floor, going through a large mirror, which it shattered to pieces.

NORTHERN IOWA is receiving a large increase to her population this season. New comers are daily arriving, buying farms, and settling down to their part of the development of this fair and rich portion of the earth.

General Intelligence

Surveyors are now running the route of the Southern Pa. R. R. in Fulton county, Pa., and at last accounts had reached a point just beyond Harrisonville. The Franklin *Repository* says the work has been taken hold of in good earnest, and there is every reason to believe that the road will be speedily put under contract.

On the day that the Princess of Wales gave birth to her last baby, twelve hundred persons called at the door of her residence to inquire after her health, notwithstanding several bulletins were published in the papers and posted in the city. The inquirers were gratified on learning that the "mother and child were doing well."

A little girl eight years old, while placing pins on the railroad track at Williamsport, one day last week, was run over and killed.

A Southerner was lately arrested at Mechanicsburg, Pa., charged with robbing a farmer in Cumberland county. He has made a confession in which he states that an organized band of Southerners, called the White Ghosts, is scattered through Pennsylvania, for the purpose of robbing the people. Papers were found on his person giving the names and localities of different individuals in the valley, as well a a list of towns and distances between them, from Williamsport to Lancaster.

Morse's American Geography has been excluded by authority from the public schools of Upper Canada, because it is "calculated to impress on the youthful mind the idea that the United States of America is the only country in the world meriting particular description, and that other lands are merely pendicles and appurtenances of that great nation, while the pictorial illustrations exhibit the bravery of American troops and the cowardice of their opponents.

It appears that the Emperor of the French does not allow the Prince Imperial to confess in the ordinary way. His Majesty has drawn up a number of questions, which, daily, are to be put to the Prince by the father confessor in the presence of a third person. There has been, naturally, a little warm discussion about the matter, but the issue has been the polite obedience of the church, and the victory of the will of the Emperor.

A soldier in Harrisburg drank twice near the depot in that city on last Wednesday, and when he awoke next morning, found himself lying on the Market street canal bridge, less his wallet, containing seven hundred and sixty dollars, and a valuable gold watch. His charges that the liquor was drugged in the saloon.

Two Indian chiefs named Two-faced and Blackfoot, were hung at Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, on the 27th ult. They boasted on the scaffold of the number of white men they had killed, and said they would kill more if permitted to live, but as they were about to join their fathers in the happy hunting ground, they would leave further murders to be committed by the surviving braves of their tribe.

A Canadian was decoyed into a scow in Buffalo, on Thursday week, on pretence of rowing him to a propeller, and robbed of $38, and then thrown overboard. Fortunately he swam ashore, but the robbers escaped.

In German the verb *bekommen* means to get or to receive. One day a lady asked an English-speaking German what would be the best method of ascending one of the Seven Mountains. "Oh," he replied, "it is very easy. You do go in de train from Bonn, and you do cross de Rhine at Konigswinter, and den you do become donkeys!"

A man named Elliot, who left Bellefonte, Centre county, and joined John Morgan's guerrilla band, lately had the audacity to return to Bellefonte and claim a friendly acquaintance with the boys in blue. He met with a cold reception. He was summarily refused and driven out of the community, without ceremony, as he deserved to have been.

Last week, in Nashville, a young woman, named Charlotte Brown, a daughter of wealthy and respectable parents, committed suicide in her grief at ernel treatment from the man for whom she had left her house and adopted a life of shame. Curiously enough, this man was summoned as a juror, on the day of the coroner's inquest over her body, and the jury had to be discharged in consequence, and another drawn.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, a beautiful young lady of eighteen, in a frolicsome race, at Deerfield Manufacturing Co.'s mills, in Mt. Inst., with two other young ladies, who were attempting to cross a bridge in front of a railroad train, was struck by the engine and killed.

Two negro boys, seventeen years old, were arrested on the 13th inst., near Opeka, Kansas, for stealing horses. Pending their examination before a justice of peace, about a dozen men entered the office of the magistrate, and took them about a distance into the bushes, shot and buried them.

A terrific tornado swept through Cedar Valley, Iowa, Friday a week, six o'clock in the afternoon, sweeping fifty miles in breadth. At many points it swept everything movable in its path. Two uprooted fences scattered in every direction, and a good many of the less substantial buildings, in the path of the storm, had been considerable ruin in the morning. This storm was similar to the storm which passed through the same section of country in 1860, and, although not quite so destructive, proved so much property at Camanche. By some it is pronounced to have been more severe.

A General in Dick Taylor's army offered a negro woman a thousand dollar confederate note to wash a shirt for him. She took it for that, but did it for half a loaf of corn bread.

A gentleman in Philadelphia is building a yacht at a cost of $60,000.

The heir of an ancient British earldom, who has been wanting, was found at last as a "boots" in Australia. A draft for £100 accompanied an intimation that he was to come to England to put in his claim. He came, but the earldom, money in drink, and died within a week from delauchery, thus clearing the way for the next one.

The town of Flushing, L. I., was the scene of a fearful riot among the firemen, last Tuesday. The various fire companies of the Long Island villages, with delegations from New York and Brooklyn, had assembled to have a trial of their engines, and thousands of spectators, men, women and children, were collected in the main street of the town to witness the sport. Soon after the commencement of the proceedings, an affrach was made on one of the machines, and instantly a wild scene ensued. Clubs, pistols and stones being used freely by the combatants. The fight lasted for a considerable time, and it is reported that a number of persons besides persons were killed and forty or fifty wounded.

The federal postmaster at Staunton, Va., was owing the government about twelve hundred dollars at the commencement of the rebellion. He visited Washington last week to settle up the account by filing receipts of the "Confederate government" for the amount. His astonishment was unbounded when the offer was declined.

The largest of the Indian tribes at the West is the Comanches. The tribe numbers 20,000 in all.

The Western newspapers are in extacies about a young lady, on Rock Prairie, 17 years old, who drives her father's reaping team, and frequently takes a load of grain to market, 15 miles, and sells it. She plays the piano, sings charmingly, does the honors of the drawing room with dignity, can make a loaf of bread or play "Hirigo" in Mo's kitchen, with equal readiness. She is valued at her weight in gold to a sensible young man.

Personal.

Gen. Frank. P. Blair arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday, and met with a warm reception from his friends.

Rev. Dr. P. Schaff, of the Mercersburg Theological Seminary, has sailed for Europe in the Helvetia, in company with several clerical friends, and expects to be absent several months.

Gen. W. W. Irvine, of Beaver county, the present Commissary General of the State, will be a candidate for Auditor General at the approaching State Convention.

Major Freeman, a United States Paymaster, who has been confined in the military prison of Louisville for nearly a year, was recently tried by court martial, and found guilty of embezzling United States funds. He was fined $25,000, and sentenced to imprisonment at Frankfort for a number of years.

Mr. Saulsbury, Governor of Delaware, and for more than twelve years a United States Senator, has just sent into the Legislature of that State a labored argument to prove slavery a blessing, and State sovereignty the great cure for all our evils.

Judge Jeremiah Black is assisting Mr. Buchanan in preparing his forthcoming book for publication. It is supposed that the Judge will see to it that the special pleading is done up in the best style of the "profession."

The European Squadron.

Admiral Goldsboro's European Squadron will probably consist of ten ships on an average. The ships now in that service will probably soon return to undergo repairs, having been in active service since the beginning of the war. Their armaments will be immediately reduced, the Kearsarge, Niagara and Sacramento now carrying much more metal than they were designed to carry when built. Nearly all of the vessels designed for the European squadron, and now in service, will need extensive repairs, and it will probably be a long time before the most powerful vessels will be ready to enter the squadron.

The Colorado, which has been in commission since she was refitted—about one month—is a splendid frigate and will reflect much credit on our navy abroad. It is expected she will be on the European station about two years, probably for the greater part of the time in the Mediterranean Sea.

INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The internal revenue returns of the Second Congressional District of Ohio, the western district of Cincinnati, and Hamilton county, in 1862, were about two hundred thousand dollars. In 1863, the sum was over three hundred thousand dollars. In 1864, (just made out), the amount is a little over one million, one hundred thousand dollars. These facts show that the machinery is becoming operative.

By the Saratoga fire, the loss of J. M. Marvin & Co., owners of the United States Hotel, is estimated at $250,000; insurance, $125,000. A. & D. Snyder, of the Marvin House, lost $22,000; insurance, $17,000.

That Remarkable Cow.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your Monday's issue, I notice an extract, taken from the Washington *Republican*, in reference to the remarkable march of a cow with Sherman's army, from Atlanta to Washington. This same identical cow passed through this place, on Friday last, with the above named General's wagon train, which is now being moved in sections of two hundred and fifty wagons, each to Louisville, Ky. She was in charge of the Quartermaster of the train, and supplied milk sufficient for the use of the officers, while making from twenty to twenty-five miles per day on the road towards the home she left to follow Sherman in his victorious march through rebeldom. I was informed by one of the officers in charge of the train, who had been with Sherman, that this extraordinary animal would search out the wagon she had been accustomed to travel with, if let loose, among a thousand. She was consigned, we believe, to a gentleman in Kentucky, who intends placing her upon his farm.

ONE OF SHEEMAN'S VETERANS.

Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Line.

Without much noise, but surely, we are told, this line has been established. It is now composed of the Bosphorus, the Gambia, the Proponts, and the Hector; but it is probable the present steamers will hereafter be substituted by two other foreign vessels, and two steamers built in Philadelphia, to be called the Fairmount and the Southwark. They sail from Liverpool to Boston, discharging their passengers and a portion of their freight in that city; then, coming to Philadelphia, they receive their outward cargoes here and proceed direct from that port to Liverpool. The first vessel that sailed was the Gambia, but a derangement in its machinery compelled it to return for repairs. The Bosphorus, with a full cargo, and seven hundred emigrants, sailed next, and it was the first to arrive. It obtained on its return trip about two hundred and fifty second-class passengers, (it has no accommodations for first-class passengers,) and a full cargo of freight.

MISSING SOLDIERS.—Miss Clara Barton, of Washington, has hit upon an excellent device for bringing to the knowledge of friends the fate or whereabouts of missing soldiers. Some weeks ago she published an invitation to the public to send to her address, in Washington, a description of missing soldiers, giving the name, regiment, company, and the State to which they respectively belong. In response, she has already received descriptions of some thousands. Roll No. 1 is a large sheet, containing, we believe, about fifteen hundred names of missing prisoners of war. Twenty thousand copies of this roll have been printed and circulated all through the loyal States, and among the camps; and she now calls upon soldiers and others, who can give information concerning the missing men to write to her immediately. Great care should be taken to write the name and address in a plain, plainly manner. The plan is highly appreciated and approved by the War Department and by the President. All letters should be directed to Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN CLEVELAND.—On Monday night two extensive fires, the work of incendiaries, took place in Cleveland, resulting in a loss of $30,000. The first fire took place about half past twelve, and resulted in the destruction of a cabinet factory and several dwellings, the property of E. J. Whalen. The second fire destroyed the planing shop of R. and L. Burdick, several dwellings. Three men, with torches in their hands, were discovered near the premises, but succeeded in escaping.

DIED:

THAW—On Thursday morning, June 22d, 1865, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, ELIZA, wife of John Thaw, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will proceed to Allegheny Cemetery from the family residence, Smithfield street, on Friday afternoon.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London	No Dye.	Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing or preparation before using. It is easily applied to the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ, and will check the falling out of the hair, and completely restores them to the original color, vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Dyes and Restoratives. Sold by the PROPRIETOR OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSER COMPANY.

Price 75 cents per bottle, or $1 00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia; Jones, Laflin & Jones, 55 Park Row; Bringham's, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, next Fifth street. jul21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—

To one or two men a Furnished or unfurnished Room. Enquire at No. 30 THIRD STREET. jel5-2t

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, June 21st, 1865.

Having been instructed by the Comptroller of the United States Currency that it will be impossible for him to complete the arrangement for the increase of capital of this Bank, unless the shareholders shall pay half the amount contemplated by $100,000, owing to the depreciation in the currency, the undersigned have so assented. Stockholders are hereby notified that Twenty Dollars, or one half of the shares of new stock (Two Hundred Dollars) will be assessed, and will be called on, application at the Bank, thus reducing new stock to one-half of the amount originally designed for. No further installments on the balance of the new stock will be required. The capital of the Bank, therefore, will be $500,000, instead of the original sum of One Million Dollars in Eight Hundred Thousand.

By order of the Board.

je23-3m JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

TO BE SOLD, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF DESIRED

A FARM,

of 120 acres in high state of cultivation, promising crops covering the whole, with genteel residence, ample for a large family, and all necessary outbuildings in every convenience for the conduct of a farm, all in a most desirable neighborhood, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., via Leech's Run Station. The land is elevated, has a southern exposure, and abounds in never-failing springs. Also, a fine commanding view. The soil is excellent, and is admirably adapted to fruit trees and grapes. These lots will be offered for sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Any information may be had from Colonel Orson Phillips, Allegheny city, at 9 A. M., and 12 M.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash; balance in three equal annual payments.

For further information inquire of T. M. BAYNE, No. 84 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber on the premises. ANDREW BAYNE.

T. A. M. CLEL AND, Salesman. jul9-9t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON WEST HICKORY CREEK, Warren County, Pa., two tracts of land, adjoining lands of the Triumph Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, containing together about

19 AND 22 ACRES,

West Hickory Creek traverses both tracts. A large part of the land is

SUITABLE FOR BORING.

This land is situated between the

Best Oil Districts

in the county, to-wit: between Oil Creek on the West, and Cherry Run and the West Hickory Wells on the South, and the Tidioute and Rouseyy Wells on the East. There are several companies now engaged putting down wells in the neighborhood of these tracts.

ALEXANDER WALKACE,

Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294 SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 91 Third Street,

je21-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARBAUGH

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

my25-3m

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,

Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,

Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, Improved FERRIS'S Patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.

N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.

my21-2m

JAMES HEALD,

Wool Broker,

106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.

ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

je8-3m

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my22-1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

WIGGINS & BUNTING,

Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to render it a delightful resort. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.

"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, the Trout and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the great Ohio Pile Fall on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs.

jul9-3m

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS.

This delightful and romantic watering place, situated on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, at Cresson Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be opened for the reception of guests on

Monday, June 12, 1865.

Several new cottages have been erected; the grounds have been beautified and improved, and Cresson is now one of the most pleasant hill homes in the United States. Excursion tickets, good until October 1, are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For further information address

GEORGE W. MULLIN, Proprietor.

je6-1m Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Board of Chartier township, until JULY 1ST, for the erection of

FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE.

Plan and Specifications can be had by applying to S. A. DUFF,

je14 10t Chartiers, Penna.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, June 19th, 1865.

NOTICE—A REGISTER HAS been opened at the office of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in which all returned Volunteers from Western Pennsylvania, being honorably discharged from the service of their country, and desirous of obtaining employment, are invited to record their names and address.

All citizens willing to provide employment for returned soldiers, are requested to apply to the same place.

N. B.—Information furnished returned soldiers with regard to Bounties, Back Pay, etc., without charge.

By order of the Committee,

THOS. BAKEWELL, President.

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between

DR. COTE AND DR. JAS. A. HERRON

Has this day been dissolved. M. COTE.

jun17-3t

NOTICE TO THE FOURTH WARD TAX PAYERS.—Having been appointed to collect the Bounty Tax which is now due and payable, any wishing to pay said tax can find me on any day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or in the evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at my residence, No. 80 Washington street, Allegheny city.

jul6-6t ROBERT BOLE.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JOHN DUFFY, late of Butler, Pa., deceased, are requested to present them to me, duly authenticated, and I will pay them.

PETER DUFFY.

Butler, June 13, 1865. je16-2w

SCHAUB'S RUN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Subscribers to the stock of the Schaub's Run Petroleum Company will meet at the office of HERRON & CO., corner of Penn and Wayne street, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 28th of June, for the purpose of organizing according to the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania. jun3w

NOTICE.

Books for the subscription to the Stock of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company, will be opened on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at the following places, viz: at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, Spang, Chalfant & Co., Etna, G. R. Smith, Butler street, Lawrenceville, and Robert Dalzell & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. By order of the Directors.

J. C. CAMPBELL, B. HEHRON, Secretary.

J. C. LEWIS, President. jul3-2w

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,

ja20-tf Treasurer.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Plans and proposals will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 22d of June, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, Pa. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or address him at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. JAMES C. LEWIS, President.

my24 1m

LOTS IN ROSS TOWNSHIP.—The subscriber offers for sale THIRTEEN LOTS, varying in size from ¾ to 3/4 acres, and fronting on the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, suitable for country seats, within four miles of Pittsburgh, and accessible by the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, or the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., via Jack's Run Station. The land is elevated, has a southern exposure, and abounds in never-failing springs. It also affords a commanding view. The soil is excellent, and is admirably adapted to fruit trees and grapes. These lots will be offered for sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Any information may be had from Colonel Orson Phillips, Allegheny city, at 9 A. M., and 12 M.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash; balance in three equal annual payments.

For further information inquire of T. M. BAYNE, No. 84 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber on the premises. ANDREW BAYNE.

T. A. M. CLEL AND, Salesman. jul9-9t

United States

7-30 LOAN!

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Daily Commercial

SUMMER.

The following appeared in the Atlantic for October:

Summer in all! deep summer in the pines,
And summer in the music on the sands,
And summer where the sea flowers rise and fall
And the ghosts in long caldrons of foam clash,
And the green wonders of our circling sphere.

Can mediocrity be hidden in such gulfs,
To pave, like sunlight, behind shifting leaves,
And dye the purple berries of the juniper,
Or gleam like moonlight upon the juniper,
Or wear the gems outshining jewelled pride?
Sun and sea by darkling bay, and forest cave,
In Nature's rounded palace of the world?

Where, then, lies fled the Summer's wonted peace?
No order o'ten breath borne on the scented seas,
Over fresh fields, and brought to weary shores,
It should await the season's worshipper!
But as a star shines on the daisy's face of Peace,
So children great, unnoticed in the dew,
And heals it calmer lustre with the dew,
When that star dims, the pale flowers fades!

Yet there be those who watch a serpent crawl,
And, blackening slowly with a blossom's heart,
Who will not slay, but call their gazing "Peace,"
Even then within the bosom of our land
Creeps, serpent like, sedition, and hath gnawed
In silence, while a timid crowd stood still.

O suffering land! O dear, long suffering land,
Slay thou the serpent of the false and cure!
Take from our houses and smoulder,
Take from the hand that parting clings to ours,
And going bears our heart into the fight;
Take thou, but slay the serpent ere he kill!

Now, as a lonely watcher on the strand,
Hemmed by the mist and the quick coming waves,
Hears but one voice, the voice of warning bell,
That solemn speaks, "Beware the jaws of death"
Death on the sea, and warning on the strand!
Such is our life, while Satan mists, and hath gnawed

O mighty heart! O brave, heroic soul!
Hid in the dim mist of the things that be,
We call thee up to fill the highest place!
Whether to fill thy corn and give the lake,
Whether to stride a picket in the dark,
Or, having nobly served, to be cast down.

And unregarded, passed he meaner feet,
Or, happier thou, to snatch the fadeless crown
And walk in youth and beauty to God's rest,
The purpose makes the hero, meet thy doom!

We call to thee where'er thy pillowed head
Rests lonely for the brother who has gone
To fix thy gaze on Freedom's crysolite,
Which rueful fate can neither crack nor mar,
And, hand in hand indissolubly bound
To thy next fellow, hand and purpose one.
Stretch thus, a living wall, from the rock coast
Home to our ripe and yellow heart of the West,
Impenetrable union triumphing.

The solemn Autumn comes, the gathering time!
Is dead? we know it, we have died for the Right!
That, when fair Summer shall return to earth
Peace may inhabit all her sacred ways,
Laugh in the waves upon Antietam sands,
And linger in the swaying of the corn,
Or sit with clouds upon the ambient skies,
Summer and Peace proffer on the grassy knolls
Where twilight glimmers over the calm dead,
While cluttered children chant heroic tales.

BRIEF MISCELLANY.

The author of "Sketches in Paraguay" gives us this fragrant morsel: Everybody smokes. In Paraguay, and nearly every female above thirteen years of age does so, too. They do not chew, but use the tobacco in their mouths, keep it there constantly, except when eating, and instead of chewing roll it about with their tongues and suck it. Only imagine yourself about to salute the rich red lips of a magnificent little Hebe, arrayed in satin and flashing diamonds; she puts you back with one delicate hand, while with the fair taper fingers of the other, she draws forth from her mouth a brownish black roll of tobacco, quite two inches long, looking like a monstrous grub, and depositing the savory morsal on the rim of your sombrero, puts up her face and is ready for your salute.

I have sometimes seen an overgrown fellow feigning hurt with a shudder of loathing under such circumstances, and get the epithet of *el vanaco* (the savage) applied to him by the offended beauty for this sensitive squeamishness. However, one soon gets used to this in Paraguay, where you are perforce of custom obliged to kiss every lady you are introduced to; and oneself and your meet are really tempting enough to render you reckless of consequence; you would sip the dew of the proffered lips in the face of a tobacco fanfare—even the double distilled "honey dew" of old Virginia.

Whatjde you think, by the way, of such a wonder as feeding a person by eating food yourself? Yet the Rev. R. A. F. Barrett, of King's College, Cambridge, would have us believe it possible. He tells of his being called to see a woman who, for twelve years, was compelled to remain in a horizontal position. He used to mesmerise her, and states that on one occasion, when she was suffering severely in the throat, he ate some black currant paste, which, she said, moistened it. "Before you ate," she said, "that which was offered [i. e., now the stomach is its full size, and does not look shrunk." (She was a clairvoyant, and could see her own internal conditions.) Doctor: "But you could not get nourishment so?" Patient: "Yes, I could get all my system wants." In the evening, says Mr. Barrett, I kept her asleep one hour, and took tea for her. I ate dinner and she felt much stronger for it. I kept her asleep two hours and a quarter in the morning and one hour in the evening, calling for her as usual. What a blessing and a saving it will be if people can really eat for one another! No more destitute paupers!—no more starvation.—*London Letter.*

The Private Secretary of the Emperor Maximilian passed through New York a few days ago, *en route* for France. His business is to put a few pertinent questions to Louis Napoleon, upon the answers to which will depend the continuance of Maximilian's stay in Mexico. This official made no secret of his mission or its objects, and stated that he was to learn from the Julius Cesar man's own lips "How many troops France would furnish to sustain the Mexican machine;" "how much money might be expected," and "whether France would pay the expenses, as Mexico couldn't." An additional circumstance of note, in connection with this Mexican matter, is the fact that the only heir to the throne of Austria, whose claims take precedence of Maximilian himself, now happens to be in failing health, and if his foes should suddenly take a vigorous turn upward towards the roots of the daisy, Mexico would lose all her claims for Max., and that Julius Cesar man would have to look about for another stuffed shirt wherewith to fill the Mexican throne.

One of our tallest poppies in the petroleum line, says a New York letter, seems destined soon to touch bottom. Immensely respectable in its paternity, and abundantly capitalized, there is nevertheless a most disproportionate supply of oil on the much beguiled property of the company. The story goes that the "lands" were originally sold (with 1,100 head of cattle on them) at $7,000; resold at $14,000; then divided and half sold at $60,000 to six gentlemen of prominence and respectability here. These last proprietors organized the company with a capital of several millions, raised any quantity of money in cash, which has been divided equally among themselves, and now a horde of hungry stockholders are in an axious state on the subject of dividends which can never be declared because there is no oil in the company's land. As Madam Roland said about Liberty, "oh Petroleum, what crimes are committed in thy name."

The toilettes worn at the first representation of L'Africaine in Paris, was magnificent. One youthful married lady wore a black silk gauze dress, starred all over with steel; the second skirt was looped up as a tunic, with a silk cord beaded with steel and jet; a corslet, made of the same silken material, interwoven with steel, was worn as a boddice; it extended to the hips, looking like the cuirass of some knight of old. Above this cuirass the boddice was puffed and fastened round the shoulders with steel agrafs and a row of black lace insertion. A black velvet necklace, with steel drops, encircled the throat, and the steel ear-rings were long enough to touch the shoulders. The head-dress consisted of cut steel, about an inch wide, which was worn at the top of the well-waved hair; two *bandeaux* of hair rose beyond this steel diadem, and at the back a steel comb looped up plaits, which had black ribbon velvet introduced among them.

An officer in garrison at Lille has given a dinner to some friends, at which the principal dish was the roasted shoulder of a lion, killed by M. Chassing, in Africa, on the 21st of March last. The meat had the flavor of highly pickled wild beer, and was eaten, we hear, with much relish by the guests.

A little Swedish girl, while walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in the contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied: "I was thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be!"

President Lincoln gave his opinion of the Fremont party last fall, by turning to 1st Samuel, 22d, and reading: "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there was with him about four hundred men."

Thackeray says that "when a man is in love with one woman in a family, it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every one connected with it. He ingratiates himself with the maids; he is bland with the butler; he interests himself with the footman; he runs on errands for the daughters; he gives and lends money to the young son at college; he pats little dogs which he would kick otherwise; he smiles at old stories, which would make him break out in yawns were they uttered by any one else but papa; he drinks the sweet port wine, for which he would curse the steward and the whole committee at a club; he bears even with the cantankerous old maiden aunt; he beats time when the darling little Fanny performs her piece on the piano; and smiles when wicked little Bobby upsets the coffee on his shirt."

At the time of the occurrence of the recent dreadful explosion in Mobile, Mr. ——, a well known business man, was seated at dinner in the Battle House. The crash came, and he sprang to his feet, and dashed wildly towards the main exit of the hotel. The window frames were crashing, the glass falling in all directions, and the crumbling plaster powdered his dark locks to a snowy whiteness. Badly cut and bruised as he was by these missiles, he gazed calculatingly up and down the street for a moment, and then started at full speed to the telegraph office, never pausing. "Glass and putty—glass and putty—tell ——— to ship nothing but glass and putty." After making this order in New Orleans correspondent intelligible to the telegraph operator, the gentleman fainted and has ever since been suffering from brain fever.

FALLING OFF OF CANAL TOLLS.—The receipts of tolls on the canals of the State of New York for the month of May, amounted to $20,078, being $79,061 less than the corresponding month of 1864. The tolls reached their highest figure, $1,198,946, in 1862; and it is estimated that this year the receipts will fall back to the aggregate of 1859, $12,949. The low price of Western produce is said to be the reason of this great decline

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of Allegheny county, will meet on SATURDAY, June 24th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
W. J. GILMORE.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stunt, crack or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts.
my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON,
Benefit of the Martinetti Pantomime Troupe.
This, FRIDAY EVENING, June 23d, the performance will commence with the amusing Pantomime of the
MILLINERS.
Song.....Fanny Burt.
To be followed by the 2 act Nautical Drama of
BEN BOLT,
Dance.....Miss Jennie.
The performance to conclude with the amusing Pantomime
DECHALAMEAU.
Monday, Benefit of Harry Lewis.

IRON CITY PARK.
THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of Pic-Nic Grounds, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, etc., who wish to hold Pic-Nics, on easy terms. Brass and Cotillion Bands always ready. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS HOEVELER'S, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises.
jun23:1m
PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal Foremen in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.
jan8-ly

STATIONERY.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut west side,
dec13-ly
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, AND FRENCH PERFUMERY;
DEALERS IN
IVORY, RAW HORN, BUFFALO, AND RUBBER COMBS, TOOTH, NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES,
A full assortment of fine English cutlery constantly on hand.
Stationers' Warehouse,
No. 75 John Street, New York.
se7-ly

1865. 1865.
DIARIES.
Diaries of every variety for sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
mov1 tf
Corner Wood and Third street.

COPYING PRESSES,
COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES,
ENVELOPES,
PAPERS of every description,
A large supply of STATIONERY,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
ap11
Corner of Wood and Third sts.

BANKERS' CASES,
POCKET BOOKS,
MONEY BELTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Gold Pens, superior quality;
Gold and Silver Pen Cases and Holders;
Plain and Fancy Inkstands;
Plain and Fancy Paper Weights;
LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
CAP PAPER,
BILL PAPER.
STATIONERY in great variety and of the best quality, always on hand.
W. S. HAVEN,
my5
Corner of Wood and Third streets,

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....RICKETSON, W' tish'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
se15

FISH—
20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
23 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
25 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout,
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
je5-tf

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Rags;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25
Nos. 190 and 192 second street.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods for family trade. For sale by
GEO. R. JONES & CO.,
my23
111 and 113 Water street.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
FISH DEALERS,
NOS. 139 AND 132 NORTH WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA.
ap24-3m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.
Having completed all the rrrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to
HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
COLORED IN INK, OIL, OR WATER COLORS,
His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Easterl style.
Remember the place,
B. L. H. DABBS,
jy28
No. 46 and 48 St. Clairst., Pittsburgh.

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in
OIL CITY,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City.
fe24-tf

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. RUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calf-skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calf-skins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja27

LIME—200 brrrels Best White Lime for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD
je3

MEDICAL.

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,
PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,
FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,
For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.
EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.
Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.
AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.
AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.
SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*
☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.
Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON, in Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. 1y-staw.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 19 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN THE WORLD.
Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices,
At 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,
Call at 47 Fifth Street,
If you want some fine linen, cotto.. goods
SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS, and SUSPENDERS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.
LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00
SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
200 Business Suits at $10.00,
AT
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,
47 FIFTH ST OPPOSITE THEATRE!
my17

ATTORNEYS.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
FRANKLIN, PA.
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.)
Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.
REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie.
my9
G. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZZAM.....J. R. BUTTERFIELD

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office, 98 Grant Street.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the *claim* is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted.
ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
Office, No. 135 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH.
Arrears of Pay, Bounties, Pensions for invalid Soldiers, Widows' Dependent Mothers, obtained, and Prize Money, Commutation for Rations, and Extra Pay promptly collected. No charge made unless successful in securing the claims entrusted to us.
my28-2tawdtu

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses.
jy26
JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. G. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 114 Fourth street.
e2

LEGAL.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on Saturday June 24th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a.m., the equal undivided one-half part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 64 in William Robinson, Sr.'s plan of the subdivision of out lots No. 179 and 180 in the reserve tract called the Buena Vista extension of Allegheny, said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Pado Alta street, at the distance of 618 feet from the North Common, thence North twenty feet to Taylor Avenue, thence by said avenue one hundred and ten feet West to a nineteen feet alley, thence by said alley south twenty feet, thence East one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.
ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys. my14-td

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 188, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ma30-m

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
Joseph Horne & Co.,
HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF
Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers
FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES,
Also, a full stock of
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,
AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,
Just opened—
REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE EDGES.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.
These goods we offer at real bargains.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my19
77 and 79 Market street.

ATTEND THE GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
jn16

GREAT BARGAINS.
Wishing to close out my
STOCK OF GOODS,
I offer them AT AND BELOW COST.
ALICE MOWRY,
jn16-1w
No. 32 Fourth street.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
91 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25
PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS.

BAILEY, FARRAL & CO.,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS,
129 Fourth street, near Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All work warranted.
jn19

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved screw, Lever and Drop Presses, cutting and stamping Dies, and general Machine work, also farfamed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Seamer and Letting Down Machine, Grand Lever Squared and Beveled Shears, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order.
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street,
ap15
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels.
au27
No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY Manufacturers of
PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,
Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and Limity, that they have not now, nor will be exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with our own Steel and Iron, and warrant them manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and, both as to quality and price, we are prepared to compete with any similar goods in the market, whether of American or British production.
SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GORDIE HUSSEY.
my19

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.
A. L. FLEURY,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh,
Offers to give information on matters pertaining to
Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,
Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.
MINERAL AND OIL LANDS
Inspected and reports given.
jn12 tf

S. CADMAN. T. E. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters, Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. All kinds of Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets, Allegh'y.
au9-1y

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 119 First and 120 Second Streets
PITTSBURGH PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

GLASS BAZAAR.
W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
61 Market street.
Manufacturers and dealers in Fine Cut and Pressed Glassware, consisting of rich cut Bowls, Dishes, Tumblers, Goblets, Colognes, Salts, Decanters, &c., &c., manufactured of the finest Flint Glass, and cannot be excelled. Also, a large assortment of Common Glass Bowls, Colories, Salts, Goblets, Curtain Pins, &c., engraved or plain. Full sets of this Ware to order—with initials engraved on same.
Also, agents for the Mason celebrated Improved patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars. There is no jar in the market equal to these.
We particularly request heads of families to call and examine our goods and prices before making purchases.
jn12-1y

BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES
AND PORTABLE
STEAM SAW MILLS.
BLANDYS' PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 4 to 10 Horse Power, strictly portable. Each engine is one piece. No brick or masonary in setting. Adapted for all purposes. The very best for
BORING AND WORKING OIL WELLS.
BLANDYS'
PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS!
Also strictly portable, no brick or masonry in setting Warranted to cut from 6 to 10,000 feet lumber per day.
Circulars sent to any address. For prices, descriptions, &c., address the manufacturers.
H. & F. BLANDY,
Blandys' Steam Engine Works, Zanesville, O., or Blandys Newark Machine Works, Newark, O.
jn12 9dltw

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Iron Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting ngener al.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS.
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
jy24 J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
R. C. GRAY, E. E. PARK,
JAMES REES, T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER Jr., JAMES HILL,
HENRY LLOYD, JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF, JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY, ISAAC CRAWFORD,
my23-3md F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTS, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 50 acres of adjoining land Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out Houses, a never-failing Well, and a Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, four miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19tf
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE. A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets 10 feet and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location unusually healthy, and having for its southern boundary the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, via Wylie street, having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jn5-tf
Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt Township, adjoining the city limits, opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet by 240 feet on Taylor street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building, 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. The name of the lot is cautions on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
my13
Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 1 and 3 Penny lvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of
S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 second street.
jn4-tf

FOR SALE
ONE BULK OIL BOAT.
In good order, 110 feet long, 17 feet 11 inches wide, and 3 feet 8 inches deep. She is clinker built all over, and has three bulk heads. Apply at office of
PENNA. SALT M. C.,
jn21-3t
Corner Pitt street and Duquesne way.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.
Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke; copper steam pipes, fly-wheel. Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 2 flues 13 inches each, with 54 tubes 3 inches; 15 feet fly wheel, with 8 feet drum 24 inch face, with cone pulley and 2 feet face for 6 inch belt. Governor wheel, are grating, heater with worm safety valve, blower, frame bed for engine and wheel, all in excellent condition. Enquire at 113 Third street.
jn21

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER.
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun3-tf
27 Irwin street.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.—Notice to Stockholders of Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, and others interested.
WHEREAS, in pursuance of acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 27th, 1852, and March 30th, 1853, the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was chartered, and authorized to borrow money for the purposes of said road, and issue certificates of loan therefor, and
Now this is to notify all persons that the entire stock of the said Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, except such as may be relieved by payment of its proper proportion of said debt before the day of sale, will be sold at the Court House door, in the borough of Freeborn Conarrow, in Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on
SATURDAY, 8TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,
at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day. The stock will be offered in lots to suit bidders, and purchasers will be entitled to certificates of loan, bearing interest from same rights and franchises as were vested in the holders of said stock on the day of sale, and not before.
Any stockholder may relieve his stock from sale by paying to James Brevin, Treasurer, before the day of sale, the dollar and interest on each share of stock owned. The capital stock, of the company is 3,200 shares of $25 each. The debt is $4,150, which includes all the liabilities of the company.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
President of the Allegheny & Butler Plank Road Co.
Butler, Pa., June 8, 1865. je16-td

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
2 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter of one.
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania.
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
jn9

FOR RENT
A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market suitable for an office. Apply at
A. M. RAY'S Photograph Gallery,
my27
No. 31 Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND on Buck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $200 each capital, on time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing.
C. K. TILTON,
mh9-tf
31 Fifth street.

COAL FLATS AND COKE.
Two good Coal Flats for sale and Coke Ovens to let, and Coke burner to be employed. Inquire of
MELLON BROTHERS,
Office below Connellsville R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh.
my21

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.
The Flouring Mill known as Sippo Mills, in town of Massillon, Stark county, O., property of the late Fredrick T. Hurxthal, deceased, consisting of four run of burr stones with the water privilege thereto belonging, will be sold at public vendue on THURSDAY, July 20th, at 12 o'clock. Appraised at $18,000.
Terms—One-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises.
S. KELLY, Administrator.
MASSILLON, June 12, 1865. je16-td

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE
ROLLING WORKS.
We will offer for sale on the 3d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the
Tennessee Rolling Works,
with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Linn county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand B

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Meyrowitz Sup'rs Duryea.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street:

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	86	72
12 M.	109	77
3 P. M.	120	78
6 P. M.	120	77

Barometer at 6 P. M. ..... 29.5-50.

Death of an Old Citizen.—Mr. George Randles, a citizen of Conemaugh Township, Indiana county, died on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. For a number of years previous to his death he was in charge of the Overseers of the Poor of Conemaugh Township, but for the last seven years was confined to his bed.

Left for Europe.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, sailed for Europe on Wednesday, in the Cunard steamer, from Boston, accompanied by his wife. Previous to leaving this city some members of his congregation presented him with $2,700, in order to defray the expenses of his tour.

Pittock's at Oil City.—Geo. W. Pittock, agent for the Commercial at Oil City, is building up at the Crapo House an extensive establishment. He has a large assortment of every variety of stationery, albums, pocket books, photographs, oil maps, and all the late books, papers and magazines. Mr. Pittock has the energy and attention to make a successful business man.

Reception Fund.—The following is the amount received up to date for the soldiers' reception fund:

Previously reported	$2,480 08
W. O. Davis, from flint glass manf'rs	130 00
Alex. Chambers, do. do.	100 00
F. F. A. Fallunbier, Allegheny	5 00
Henry Paulus, Allegheny	1 00
	$2,725 08

S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer.

Death of Pennsylvania Soldiers.—The following Pennsylvania soldiers died in Washington City on Monday and Tuesday last: Merrit Smith, Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment; Dennis McCarthy, E, Ninety-first; James Mulhollan, G, Forty-sixth; J. S. Brooks, C, One Hundred and Second; John Benedict, F, Sixty-first; Samuel A. Myers, K, Eighty-seventh; Carl Nelson, E, Ninety-first; William Dickey, no regiment given; William Hendrickson, I, One Hundred and Second.

Western University.—The first annual address before the Irving and Philomathean Literary Associations of the Western University, was delivered last night in Mozart Hall, by Rev. S. G. Fuller, Rector of St. Peter's Church. The subject of the address was "Religious Truth," which received an earnest and scholarly discussion and produced a favorable impression. To-morrow evening the first annual contest between those societies will take place in Mozart Hall. Exercises to begin at eight o'clock.

Sad Case of Drowning.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, an interesting little boy, aged four years, named Abrahamy Lincoln Updegraff, was drowned by falling into a well, on the premises of a family in Pitt township, where the child's mother, Mrs. Ellen Updegraff, a widow, was temporarily residing. An older boy was engaged in drawing water from the well, when the unfortunate child reached over and caught hold of the rope, and was thus drawn up and thrown into the well. The body was speedily recovered, and the Coroner summoned. The verdict of the inquest was death from accidental drowning.

Dead Body Found.—An Ohio correspondent sends the following:—On the evening of the 15th instant, a man about five feet eight inches high, sandy hair and whiskers, heavy-set, and apparently about thirty years of age, was found lying dead in the road near the residence of Levi Townsend, in Short Creek township, Harrison county, Ohio. From papers found on the body, it is supposed that his name is Ferdinand Shaffer, and that he had lived in Pittsburgh, Pa.

If this notice should be seen by any of his friends, they can learn all the particulars of the case by addressing M. H. Toland, Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio.

A Swindling Ticket-Agent.—Samuel A. Lewis, a Chicago railroad ticket-agent, attempted recently to swindle the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company out of $3,500. Lewis did not settle his account with the company for tickets for the month of May, and asked, for time to do so. Mr. Toland, the General Passenger Agent, suspecting something wrong, kept a watch on Mr. Lewis, who suddenly left for St. Louis. He was followed through that city, and after being sent to prison, he was finally released, a few days ago, on payment of $2,000 and his brother giving bonds for the remaining $1,500. Lewis is also in debt to other roads.

Killed by Lightning.—On Saturday morning last, during a violent storm, Alexander Steel, while descending the Allegheny river, on an oil flat, was struck by lightning, about seven miles below Franklin, and instantly killed. Mr. Steel was standing on the bow post, when the lightning descended the guy rod, striking him and tearing the clothing completely off his person. The deceased resided at Miller's Eddy, Armstrong county, was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

A singular freak of lightning occurred in the borough of Prospect, Cambria county, a few evenings ago. It entered the house of Mr. John Boyle, knocked the clock off the mantel, and shattered, three of the posts supporting a bed on which a child was sleeping, but did no further damage.

Trunk Stolen from the Cars.—We call the attention of the police and all honest people to the card of Mr. L. M. Jones, in another column. Mr. Jones had a small trunk stolen from him Wednesday night, while a passenger on the Erie Express train, on the Pennsylvania railroad. He had it on the seat with him, and having occasion to leave his seat for a drink of water, it was stolen from him between East Liberty and Pittsburgh. He has for sale specimens of the baggage checkers or hummers who get on the trains at East Liberty, several of them, he says, he saw pass through the cars and hang around at different times. If this man is mistaken in his suspicions of the baggage checker, as there is only one hummer who checks baggage, and he has always enjoyed a good reputation. Some thief who came through on the train doubtless relieved him of the trunk.

Death in the Cars.

On Wednesday as an eastern-bound freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was at or near Swickleyville, a Paymaster in the army, named Major John F. Keanie, residing in Chicago, and about fifty years of age, complained of feeling sick, and requested a fellow passenger to go into an adjoining car and request a well known physician to call up on him, but no physician was found and the patient was dead. The cause of his death is supposed to have been disease of the heart. The Major had been unwell for some weeks, and at the time of his death was on his way to Cresson, with his family, to spend the summer months. The body was brought to this city, and taken to the undertaking establishment of the Messrs. Fatman & Samson, were it was embalmed. Yesterday afternoon the distressed partners for Chicago with the body of the Major, where it will be interred.

Arrival of Thompson's Battery.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, Thompson's Independent Battery, composed of men from this city and vicinity, arrived at the railroad depot, and was escorted to City Hall, where dinner had been prepared for them. The battery was organized in this city in September, 1861, by Captain James Thompson, its present commander, and has taken part in nearly all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, from Gen. Pope's campaign to the movement of Lieut. Gen. Grant, when it was sent to Washington City to refit, and has since that time been serving in the defenses of the National Capital. The battery is composed of one hundred and twenty-seven men, all of whom are re-enlisted veterans. Capt. Thompson is a tried soldier, having spent sixteen years in the army, principally in the artillery service. The battery will be mustered out and paid off at Camp Reynolds to-day or to-morrow.

A Villainous Transaction.

On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, some villain entered a field of Mr. David Ewart, Jr., of Marshall township, in this county, and cut a valuable mare belonging to Mr. Ewart, on the neck and hips with a large knife, injuring it so severely that death ensued yesterday morning. Suspicion attaches to George Boyce, a resident of the township, as being the perpetrator of this brutal and cowardly outrage, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Ewart appeared before Mayor Manfredon, of Allegheny, and entered a complaint against him, when a warrant was issued for his arrest. Mr. Ewart states that some time since they had quarreled with his (Mr. Ewart's) father, and that the act was committed in a spirit of revenge. Officers have been dispatched in search of Boyce, and it is probable that he has been apprehended. This malfeasance has created considerable excitement among the farmers of Marshall township, and if the evidence against Boyce is conclusive, he will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

Body Found in the Allegheny—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was discovered floating down the Allegheny river, above the Railroad Bridge. Several workmen at the depot procured a skiff and brought the body to shore. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and, from appearances, had been in the water for about two weeks. He was about five feet six inches in height, gray hair, and had one large tooth in his upper jaw in front. Had on a black frock coat, lined with flannel; black cloth pants, shoes on his feet, brown plush vest, with white shirt and drawers. A leather belt was around his waist, but no effects were found upon his person by which to identify him. In one of his pockets a portmonnaie was found, which contained a slip of paper with the following printed on it:

"Humorous Mysteries—First mystery: The Sufferings of Jesus in the Garden. Fruit of this Mystery—Contrition."

Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, and as there were no marks on his person to justify the suspicion that violence had been used, the jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned."

Court Proceedings.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

This court convened at nine o'clock yesterday morning, when District Attorney Kirkpatrick announced that he was ready to proceed with the case of John McGregan, charged with being an accessory after the fact to the recent murder at Saw Mill Run, of which Michael Turley was principal, the lottery cases, and the case against Patrick Williams, indicted for keeping a gambling house. The court declined to try the case of McGregan, on the ground that there was not a legal court present, and that however desirous it might be to dispose of the case, it could not be done. The case was accordingly continued until the October term. In the lottery cases, additional affidavits were filed, and in addition thereto, the counsel claimed that they were all entitled—as also in the gambling house cases—to a separate trial of briefs found in each, as there were not present five jurors duly selected according to law.

In this last view the Court concurred, and spoke at length of the manner in which cases were disposed of by jurors who were gathered up as best could be done that day, and that it would be impossible to expect that a jury was one of the most important elements in the proper and honest administration of justice, and that the Court, where the case is removed by writ of error, did not feel at liberty to compel any defendants, in cases of importance, to go to trial without the privilege of selecting triers from the body of the county. The Court commenced to examine into this subject, and concluded by directing the lottery cases, and the gambling case against Williams, to go over until the next term, and their recognizances be entered into by defendants, with good bail in the same amount as before.

Mary Briar, of the Third ward, plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, and was fined $10 and costs.

Catharine Cosgrove, of the same ward, plead guilty to a similar offense and received a like sentence.

Elizabeth Keobit, of Temperanceville, charged with selling liquor without license, gave bail to answer at the next term of court.

There being no other cases to be disposed of in which the Commonwealth was ready, the jury was discharged and the term closed.

Commencement of the Pittsburgh High School.

The commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh High School were held last evening in Lafayette Hall. The parents and friends of the pupils, together with many friends of education were present, and filled the spacious Hall not a seat, even in the galleries, being unoccupied. The performance of the graduates were of the most interesting character, and bore testimony to the success of our public school system. The essays read by the young ladies were excellent, and elicited the warmest encomiums from those present. The exercises commenced with an appropriate prayer which was followed by the

PROGRAMME OF THE EVENING.

Oration—Reistion of the Individual to the Race, George C. Bailey.
Essay—The Old Curiosity Shop. Maggie A. Black.
MUSIC.
Essay—Our Banner. Lottie E. Caskey.
Essay—The Sea hath Its Pearls. Mary G. Eaton.
MUSIC.
Essay—Mind and Hand. Mattie J. Herron.
Essay—Summer in the Heart. Maggie M. Sherlock.
MUSIC.
Essay—The Worshiper. Bella McFall.
Essay—Handcuffs and Anklets. Sarah A. Rutledge.
MUSIC.
Essay—Earth's Battlefields. Mary J. Wilkins.
Oration—The Lessons of Science. Valedictory Address. Edward W. Bemmler.

At the conclusion of the valedictory address, Prof. Philotus Dean, the Principal of the institution, made a few neat and complimentary remarks, and distributed the diplomas. Three cheers after which the assemblage was dismissed. An excellent brass band was in attendance and enlivened the exercises with music. Although a large number of juveniles were present, the best of order prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening.

Temperance League.

The fifth regular meeting of the National Temperance League was held in the Rev. E. E. Swift's Church, Beaver street, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, Rev. A. K. Bell presiding and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. J. Swaney.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Committee on Statistics reported progress.

The Executive Committee, who were ordered to ascertain the position of the county nominees on the subject of temperance, reported progress.

The Chairman reported the proceedings of the meeting held in Dr. Howard's Church, Pittsburgh, on the 15th inst.

On motion, it was resolved to hold a meeting in the Rev. R. S. Stewart's Church, Sixth street, on next Sunday evening, the 27th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Temperance League.

Rev. J. J. Swaney was requested to address the meeting, which he did in a very able and eloquent manner.

Rev. E. E. Swift was next called on, and responded in a brief but spirited address. He was followed with remarks from Rev. Mr. Dunlap and Mr. J. B. Smith.

On motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to request Judge Sherritt to address the next meeting.

On motion, a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Plankerton as chairman, was appointed to request all persons of intemperate habits, whom they might come in contact with, to be present at the meetings.

The next meeting being on the Fourth of July, on motion, it was postponed until the Sunday evening following, July 11th, notice of the place to be given through the different papers.

After some remarks by the Chairman, Rev. A. K. Bell, the meeting adjourned.

The Freedmen.

The committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church at its recent session in this city, for the aid and instruction of the Freedmen of the South, met in the Lecture Room of First Presbyterian church, yesterday, and was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Rev. Dr. Howard.
Vice President—Rev. S. J. Wilson.
Recording Secretary—Rev. James Alexander.
Executive Committee—Wm. Bakewell, J. D. McCord, and R. M. Graydon.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, when addresses were delivered by members of the committee, and by Rev. Mr. Boggs, just in the work, and letters from teachers read, giving many facts and details of the work going on under the auspices of the committee, all of which were of the most encouraging character. The principal fields of this agency are North and South Carolina and Tennessee, in all of which there are numerous schools, some of which number over one hundred pupils.

Fair and Festival.

A Fair and Festival, under the auspices of the East Birmingham Baptist Congregation, was commenced yesterday at Masonic Hall, and will be continued this day and evening. This congregation purchased a church building some time since, and the fair is given for the purpose of liquidating a portion of the debt which yet remains unpaid. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the ladies will still be crowned with their presence and their means. An excellent dinner will be served up at one o'clock P. M., and supper will commence at five. Ice cream, strawberries, and the other luxuries of the season, can also be procured. Three elegant dressing gowns are on exhibition, and will be given to the two ministers receiving the highest number of votes. The evening will commence with the

The 26th Regiment.—The relatives of Adjutant Cradeford, of the 26th Pennsylvania regiment, was received yesterday:

Headquarters 26th Reg't Pa. Vols.
Richmond, Va., June 19, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

As many of your readers are anxious to know when this regiment will get home, I would state for their information that the regiment will be mustered out in a few days, and sent to Pittsburg for discharge and payment. We expect to arrive at Pittsburg on the 27th or 28th inst., if no delay occurs in our progress.

Jas. L. Crawford,
Adjutant 26th Reg't Pa. Vols.

This regiment was organized at Camp Reynolds in September, 1861, for the one year service, and is composed of residents of the western counties of the State. It is under command of Col. Hugh J. Brady.

The 138th Regiment Coming Home.—Mayor Lowry received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday, from Capt. Samuel Harper, announcing that this gallant regiment left Washington at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Another dispatch was received last night from Baltimore, stating the regiment would start from that city for Harrisburg at seven o'clock last evening. It will probably arrive in this city during to-day, and the Reception Committee have made arrangements to accord it a grand reception. The regiment will be mustered out and paid off in this city.

Arrival of Troops.—Last evening, about eleven o'clock, ninety discharged members of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery arrived in this city. The 2d, the 18th Ohio Battery and Battery F, of the 1st Michigan Light Artillery, arrived in this city, and met with a cordial welcome. The troops were marched to City Hall, and after partaking of refreshments furnished by the 41st and 102d refired to their homes, while the western troops proceeded on their journey. The 63d regiment, now in the field number 300 men, under command of Colonel Robert Orr, and the 102d 190 men. The detachments which arrived last night were commanded by Brevet Major James D. Duncan, of the 102d.

Larceny.—A German named John Eberger, was taken before Mayor Lowry yesterday morning, charged with stealing a suit of clothes from Edward Stang, son of the proprietor of a boarding house, in the Diamond. Eberger was stopping at Stang's house, and getting up early put on Stang's clothes, with his own over the top. On the prisoner was found all in specie and $20 in currency. He was committed to jail to answer at Court.

Change of Abandonment.—Abraham Kimberly was held to bail yesterday, for his appearance at Court, to answer a charge of abandonment, preferred by his wife, Magdalena Kimberly. Kimberly deserted his wife some time ago, and has been living with another woman, hence his arrest.

Postponed Until Further Notice.—The meeting of the Union State Central Committee, called for the 16th of July, in Philadelphia, has been postponed by Hon. Simon Cameron, chairman, until further notice. The Executive Committee, however, is requested to meet at the Lochiel House, in Harrisburg, on that day.

Martin Brawdy Pardoned.—We learn that a letter was received in the city yesterday, stating that Governor Curtin has pardoned Martin Brawdy, Jr., the young man convicted during the past winter of murder in the second degree, in shooting James Fagan, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years.

Masonic Supper.—The Masonic fraternity of Fayette county will have a grand supper at the Clinton House, Uniontown, on Saturday evening. Members of the order in Fayette and adjoining counties are expected to be present.

Did Not Purchase.—Mr. Jones, of Anderson street, Allegheny, requests us to state that he did not purchase the steam engine and boiler which was taken to his establishment on Wednesday afternoon. The person who offe ed it for sale has not yet been arrested.

Personal.—Captain Foster Alward and Lieutenant M. W. Lewis, both of the 102d Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon.

Late Parties.—We are indebted to Mr. J. S. Cuppies, messenger, for late Wheeling papers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKS STOLEN---
A Check drawn by Wood for Sixty Five Dollars, on Iron City Bank, in favor of A. J. Rankin, having been stolen, payment has been stopped.
Also, a check drawn by D. N. Rankin for Ten Dollars, on A. Holmes & Sons, in favor of A. J. Rankin.
je23-It

CARD---WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Music Dealers of the city of Pittsburgh, hereby agree to close our stores from this date until the 1st day of September, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., excepting Saturday evenings.
WAMELINK & BARR,
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
CHAS. C. MELLOR.
je23-It PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1865.

A NEAT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 10 acres, neatly enclosed with board fence, and in high cultivation, from 6 to 7 acres planted in Fruit of the very best selections. Also a great variety of small Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. The place is watered by two never failing springs; situated 4 miles from the city, 1 mile from Laughlin's Station, opposite to the late Judge Forward's place. The buildings are a neat 2 story dwelling, stable and carriage house, etc. Possession can be given at once. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
No. 102 Fourth street.
je23

SUNDRIES---
1500 Bushels Oats;
2000 Pounds Country Bacon;
20 Kegs country Lard
50 Bushels Prime White Beans,
20 Bushels Prime Flax Seed,
50 Barrels Cider,
150 Barrels Family Flour,
1 Car Bran—Received and for sale by
STURGEON BROTHERS,
No. 203 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
je23-3t

OIL LEASES CAN BE OBTAINED in 1 or 5 acre lots each, on Whitely creek, near Dunkard bottom, well of the Standard Company, on the most favorable terms, by applying to
STEEL & BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.
je20

GALENA PIG---PURE AND SOFT---For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.
Pumps of all kinds always on hand.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to promptly and executed neatly.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
my27 129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIG LEAD.
500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead Manufacturers use. For sale by
WM. BAGALEY,
mh14-tf 13 Wood st.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

T. H. NEVIN, Pres't. J. R. PATRICK, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 22, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20s	103 25	.....
do do 10-40s	95 00	.....
Gold	150 00	150 50
Allegheny County 5's	74 00	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	77 00	.....
Allegheny City 6's	100 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	74 00	.....
Connellsville Stock (Interest)	9 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R R	7 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	110 00	.....
People's National Bank	102 00	.....
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	6 00	.....
Columbia Oil	45 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	75	1 00
Eldorado	50	75
Murraysville		25
Ohio Valley		1 25
Paxton	1 25	1 50
Pittsburgh and New York		50
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run		1 00
Ridchie		75
Ross		63
Union Lubricating		63
Northwestern Copper Company		4 00

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Thursday, June 22—M. M.

Heavy orders from this city for the stock of the United States Petroleum Company, of New York, were filled to-day at prices varying from $28 50 to $28 75 and some holders who had purchased some time ago at low rates, realized later in the day at $29 00, thus making a very handsome profit.

This company bids fair to rival the Columbia in its success, and many now openly prefer it, although still below the former in price.

The news telegraphed from Pit Hole City yesterday evening, of a new flowing well, is confirmed to-day, with a decided increase of product. This makes now *three* flowing wells on the property of this company, and many more near the proper depth. So far every well has been successful, and it is said by those who are familiar with the property and location of the wells, that there is good reason to believe that all or them will find oil. The Pit Hole region is a virgin territory, and not as yet injured by numerous holes as in older territory.

Other companies having property in Pit Hole sympathize with the advance of United States, and are inquired after, and purchased at present low rates by parties who hope to realize from the success that is so certain in the development.

According to some folks, we were to have an awful time in this country immediately or shortly after the war closed. Industry was to be completely paralyzed; monetary affairs, public and private, were to be all deranged; hundreds of thousands of people were to be destitute of employment; and bankruptcy, starvation and ruin were to stare you in the face.

It is nearly three months since Richmond fell and Lee surrendered; and yet we see no sign of this awful state of affairs. On the contrary, the people of the country are gradually and happily adapting themselves to the new and better times in which we live; business is on an extensive scale, and the people are rejoicing in the return of public confidence and the opening of the south; our financial affairs are settling down; the four disbanded soldiers are everywhere returning to their farms, workshops, and former occupations; and the general prosperity of the people is beyond question.

Thus are the soothsayers always disappointed. Having predicted all kinds of terrible things during the war, and universal disaster after the war—and having been disappointed in each case—they had better now give up croaking and confess the danger of indulging in such a vice in this great country.

—The present downward turn in the railway speculation, like most of its predecessors, says the New York *Times*, is undoubtedly due to the fact that what the roads will or will not do in the way of Dividends. Some of our good neighbors join the street in this sort of croaking, and seem more solicitous than consistent and generous, to transfer the Erie property, over to the non-dividend list in advance of the usual half-yearly period for declaring the question. We had the same story last Winter, before the Directors met, and the New York Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh stocks fell off as gaily on the strength of it as they have by. But we apprehend this is a mistake. It is certainly in no respect to the New York Central, which has never yet failed to pay a dividend in August or February, and is not likely to fail with its present traffic and income at the present moment. We know of no reason to doubt the Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

—Confederate bonds show no signs of improvement abroad. The English press is grumbling over the fact that the Government has already entailed upon the nation a loss of ten millions dollars. Seeking for a scapegoat, they accuse Russell of having led them into Confederate securities, by the constant assertions that the Government of the United States was bankrupt, and that a restoration of the Union by force of arms could not be imagined.

—The Iron and Steel Association, at their recent meeting in Chicago adopted a resolution in favor of the use of the ton of 2,000 pounds in all transactions. The discussion upon the subject showed that throughout the country the revenue laws and the regulations of many railroad companies, as well as in large use throughout the country, that many iron workers speak of the ton of 2,000 pounds, and other iron by the ton of 2,240 pounds.

—The Controller of the Currency has decided that no certificate authorizing the commencement of business should be issued to any bank while its State circulation exceeds the amount allowed by law for a National bank of the same capital. The object is to protect banks from perfecting their conversion by selling paper to be subsequently depositing banks. No certificate authority will not be sent to them until the circulation is brought within the proper limit.

—We notice the following new counterfeits:

National Banks—$5, bottom vignette, well executed, and of a dangerous character, are reported in circulation.

Compos—Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1, 1865, for $2.50, in the denomination of 10-40 Bonds of the United States 6 per cents, have been offered at different United States depositories.

7-30 Bonds—Some of these are in circulation with the coupons cut off, and are offered as currency. Without coupons, they are of no value until matured. Refuse all such.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

Office of the Daily Commercial, } Pittsburgh, Thursday, June 23, 1865. }

We notice a steady demand for goods at fair prices. We annex the ruling prices for a few of the more important articles:

Citric Acid, $1 10@1 15 ₱ lb; Balsam Copaiba, $1 10@1 18; Blue Mass, 70; Refined Borax, 30@35; Brimstone, 6½@7½; Flowers of Sulphur, 8½@9; Refined Camphor, $1 90@1 95; American Calomel, $1 40@1 45; Corrosive Sublimate, $1 30@1 35; Cream Tartar, pure, 60; Dovers Powder, $3 20; Iodine, 6c; Cod Liver Oil, $1 25@1 30; Lemon Syrup, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; Morphia, $7 00@8 00 ₱ oz; Opium, $5 00@5 75 ₱ lb; Castor Oil $3 50@3 75 ₱ gal. Lard and Linseed Oils are firmer, with a slight advance within a day or two; Cincinnati No. 1 Lard Oil is held at $1 70, and Linseed Oil at $1 60@1 62.

Quinine is easier, with but a small demand, at $2 50 ₱ oz. Ipecac, $7 00 ₱ lb. Jalap, $3 70. Rhubarb, E. J., $1 60. Yellow Resin, $18 00 ₱ bbl of 220 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, $2 10@2 20 ₱ gall.

Alum, 3½ to 5c ₱ lb. Blue Vitriol, 17½ to 19c. Extract Logwood, 22c. Chipped Logwood, 3½ to 4c. Madder, 17 to 18c. Indigo Manilla and Spanish Float, $1 40 to 1 70. Bengal Indigo, $2 50 to 3 00.

White Lead is very scarce, and the demand far in excess of the ability to supply. Some of our manufacturers are running their works day and night in order to fill the orders that have accumulated on their hands. We quote pure at 15 to 16c, and fancy brands from 7 to 18c. When put up in tin buckets, manufacturers charge from 2½ to 16 ₱ lb additional.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Office of the Daily Commercial, } Pittsburgh, Friday, June 23, 1865. }

Business in the oil way was pretty brisk and buyers took hold freely, particularly of refined, for future delivery. The sales of the latter were liberal, and former prices were maintained. On the Allegheny landing trade was moderately active—a large number of empty barrels having been shipped during the present week. Freights to the oil regions continue plenty at fair prices. The receipts were limited, boating oil in low water being a slow process. Our latest from the wells exhibit no change in prices; holders ask one price, buyers offer another, hence one or the other will have to give way before large sales can be effected. The nominal rates at the various localities were as follows: Pit Hole, at U. S. Wells, $3 75 to $4 was the ruling figure; Cherry Run, $3 to $3 25; on Story Farm, $3 25 to $3 50; at the mouth $3 75 to $6. The rumors of new wells and large yields come in regular—we can afford to wait until facts can be obtained, when our readers shall be advised. In Benzole there was nothing done worthy of special notice. Buyers appear to be holding back for lower prices. The nominal rates were 20 and 30c, for bonded and free. Tar and Residuum was firm but not active, holders were demanding $8 10 to $8 50 ₱ bbl.

Refined Oils.—There was a large inquiry yesterday for oil for future delivery, principally for the Eastern market. Buyers were numerous. The sales show some pretty heavy transactions in bonded, whilst free was also in demand among the operators. We note the following, viz: 500 bbls bonded, August delivery here, at 45c; 500 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia, in August, at 56c; 1,000 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia in September, at 56c; 500 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia in October, at 57c; 500 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia immediately, at 55c; 500 bbls bonded on the following conditions: the purchaser to notify the Pittsburg merchants in the first of the month, if in August at 54c, September, 53, October 56c, buyer's option on 500 bbls, delivered in Philadelphia at 52c; 500 bbls, October delivery, quarrels at 55c; all bonded and free. Sales of 160 bbls free, in board cars at 65c.

Crude Oil.—The demand was fair, with the following transactions: 1,000 bbls bulk, for July delivery 21½c, to be under 44 gravity; 200 bbls to arrive, 21½c; packages delivered, 24½ bbls do, 26½c; packages included: 150 bbls at 21½, bbls returned; 500 bbls at 22½c, delivered in Philadelphia; 80 bbls, 27c, bbls included.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Gallagher	118	A. T. Gallagher	234
Fisher Brothers	177		
J. Williams	226	Total	555

Imports of Oil Per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

W. H. Byram, 54 barrels refined, for Boston.
Globe Company, 221 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Globe Company, 50 barrels tar, for Boston.
S. McMahan & Co., 108 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 50 barrels refined, for Baltimore.
Lincesco Company, 72 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
J. Gracie & Co., 278 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Forsythe Brothers, 58 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Duncan, D. & O., 65 barrels refined, for New York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

New York, June 22.

STOCKS.

The stock market continues dull. The late decline in gold has checked the disposition of outsiders to come into business, and brokers again have business entirely to themselves. Railroad speculation is the principal feature was the purchase of about 9,500 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburgh by the bulls, which had the effect of putting up the price. The feeling in the market is generally stronger, almost everything being a trifle higher. Interest on money is easier, and the Government's from bid open. There was some activity in Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on Gold. Railway mortgages and bank shares strong but inactive.

GOLD MARKET

has been quite firm during the day, with the bulk of business at 144@144¼ cash. Gold continues scarce, and the large short interest is slow to cover. Money is very abundant at low rates. Foreign Exchange is extremely dull.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

are active to-day, and United States went up to 42¾ on the first call, but reacted to 42 at the close. Pit Hole companies were in sympathy with the United States. Cherry Run 39; Excelsior 39½; Imperial 42½; Jersey 40; Maple Shade 40; Noble 40; Phillips 40; Reed 40; Sherman 40; Tack, 50; Tarr 50; Weaver, 1 50; Germania, 80; Tack, 50; Phillips, 2 00; Tarr, Tack, 1 00; Rynd Farm, 180; Tack, 85.

PETROLEUM

is in improved demand, and prices are firmer. We quote at last sale for crude; 23½c for refined in bond, and 30c free.

There have been some new developments to-day in defalcation of Smith J. Eastman. The more the case is sifted the more startling it becomes. Seeking for a scapegoat, they accuse Russell of having led them into Confederate securities, by the constant assertions that the Government of the United States was bankrupt, and that a restoration of the Union by force of arms could not be imagined.

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PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

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We notice a steady demand for goods at fair prices. We annex the ruling prices for a few of the more important articles:

Citric Acid, $1 10@1 15 ₱ lb; Balsam Copaiba, $1 10@1 18; Blue Mass, 70; Refined Borax, 30@35; Brimstone, 6½@7½; Flowers of Sulphur, 8½@9; Refined Camphor, $1 90@1 95; American Calomel, $1 40@1 45; Corrosive Sublimate, $1 30@1 35; Cream Tartar, pure, 60; Dovers Powder, $3 20; Iodine, 6c; Cod Liver Oil, $1 25@1 30; Lemon Syrup, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; Morphia, $7 00@8 00 ₱ oz; Opium, $5 00@5 75 ₱ lb; Castor Oil $3 50@3 75 ₱ gal. Lard and Linseed Oils are firmer, with a slight advance within a day or two; Cincinnati No. 1 Lard Oil is held at $1 70, and Linseed Oil at $1 60@1 62.

Quinine is easier, with but a small demand, at $2 50 ₱ oz. Ipecac, $7 00 ₱ lb. Jalap, $3 70. Rhubarb, E. J., $1 60. Yellow Resin, $18 00 ₱ bbl of 220 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, $2 10@2 20 ₱ gall.

Alum, 3½ to 5c ₱ lb. Blue Vitriol, 17½ to 19c. Extract Logwood, 22c. Chipped Logwood, 3½ to 4c. Madder, 17 to 18c. Indigo Manilla and Spanish Float, $1 40 to 1 70. Bengal Indigo, $2 50 to 3 00.

White Lead is very scarce, and the demand far in excess of the ability to supply. Some of our manufacturers are running their works day and night in order to fill the orders that have accumulated on their hands. We quote pure at 15 to 16c, and fancy brands from 7 to 18c. When put up in tin buckets, manufacturers charge from 2½ to 16 ₱ lb additional.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

Office of the Daily Commercial, } Pittsburgh, Friday, June 23, 1865. }

The Iron and Nail market continues dull, the demand for something past being limited to small transactions. The market contains an ample supply. Prices have been irregular. The following are the card rates, whether the various manufacturers live up to them is not for us to say:

FLAT BAR. Per lb.

1¼ to 6 by ¼ to 1 inch	4½
2 to 6 by 1 to 1½ inch	5
1¼ to 1½ by ½ to ¾ inch	5
1¼ to 1 by 5-16	5½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	6½

HEAVY BAND.

2 to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5½
1¼ to 1½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6¼
⅝ to 1¼ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	6¾
⅝ to ¾ by ¾ and 8-16 inch	6½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 inch	6
1¾ and 1¼ inch	6½
1¼ and 1½ inch	6¾
1¼ and